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THRUN TELLS IT ALL

He Implicates His Wife, T. G. Hanson, and N. L. Kaudy.

STILL OTHERS INVOLVED.

The Chief Actor Is Now in Jail at Oshkosh, Wis.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL COMING

Story of the Daring Crimes Planned and Executed.

MANY MILLS WERE BURNED DOWN

Ferdinand Jules Thrun, the chief actor in the great insurance fraud at Romeo, Wis., has confessed. He implicates his wife, T. G. Hanson, Claim Agent for the Wisconsin Central, and N. F. Kaudy. It is understood that he has mentioned others as conspirators, but their names are not yet given out. Thrun is in the county jail at Oshkosh, Wis.; Mrs. Thrun is under surveillance at Fredonia, Wis.; Hanson has been arrested and will arrive at Oshkosh this morning; and Kaudy is where he can be apprehended when desired. Warrants are out for the others.

Thrun made his confession regarding the conspiracy to get $57,000 out of life insurance companies by his pretended death by fire in his home at Romeo, Wis., last October in Gordon E. Sherman's office in Chicago Thursday. Mr. Sherman is attorney for the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York. The confession tells of a long series of bold frauds on fire insurance concerns, checked finally by defeat, and culminating in the gigantic effort of last October, which has just fallen to pieces.

The Wisconsin statute which most nearly covers the Thrun case is as follows:

"Any person guilty of a conspiracy at common law shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or by a fine of not more than $500.

If there are no technical points of law brought up in the case Thrun has not so much to fear after all. He will have his preliminary hearing today.

Yesterday morning's mail brought back to the Ætna Life Insurance company its policy for $10,000 on Thrun's life and the $5,000 accident policy. The envelope was addressed on a typewriter and no letter or other explanation accompanied the document. The postmark was "Chicago," showing that the policy had been held by some one in this city, but had been returned on the news that Thrun was certainly in custody.

Thrun slept all day in the jail at Oshkosh, Wis., yesterday and when his supper was taken to him a reporter for THE TRIBUNE slipped in with the Sheriff.

"I never felt better in my life," said Thrun, as he sipped all day and am having a fine appetite. What was I arrested? Why, I was arrested at the Romeo postoffice. I was on my way to Fredonia to see my children. I knew that I would be arrested, but I had to see my children. All my policies have been receipted and returned to the various companies by Attorney Gill of the Northern Pacific."

Thrun is a medium-sized man with full beard and round shoulders. The Sheriff said that he bathed but little on the way home, as he was tired from traveling and much worn by worrying.

I.

A score of years ago Mary Halverson, a young Swede girl, had her home with Andrew Anderson, who kept a store at Neenah, Wis. Mary was a bright girl and continued to live with the Andersons nearly ten years. The house where the Andersons lived was known throughout that region as the "haunted house." Strange traditions prevailed that a miner, who had come from the then wilds of the upper peninsula of Michigan, had entered the place one night seeking refuge from the storm, and that he had never been seen alive afterward. The traditions had it that when the miner was last seen he had $18,000 in money. The occupants of the place died not long afterwards and it passed into the possession of the Andersons with all the mystery which had followed the miner's disappearance still clinging to it. The Andersons were naturally curious to learn if the money he was supposed to have had was still secreted on the premises.

The girl Mary was as much interested as the family in the great search for treasure trove. The yard was dug up, the house examined, but still no trace of it could be gleaned. Experts in psychical studies visited the "haunted house" from all over that part of the State. They admitted that there was something strange about it, but further than that they could not penetrate.

In 1880 the bright Swede girl left Neenah and went to Spencer to live. Afterward she removed to Colby. There she met Ferdinand Jules Thrun. Thrun was also a Swede. He was an excellent mechanic and was employed in the sawmills of that region. It was not long before an attachment sprang up between the two, and in 1881 they were married.

Soon after the marriage Thrun bought a sawmill with what earnings he had accumulated and started in business for himself. The venture proved a losing one, and he not only lost the mill but was left with a large accumulation of debts. For a time thereafter the history of the couple is a blank.

The following year Mrs. Thrun went back to Neenah and visited the people who were living in the old house which had sheltered her so long. She seemed to take great interest in a part of the back yard, which was buried under a big woodpile. After remaining at Neenah for some weeks and finding that the woodpile was not to be removed she returned to her husband, only to go back to Neenah two years later. This time the back yard was covered by a huge lumber pile. Once more she left, but in 1886 she reappeared at Neenah and found the back yard of the old haunted house was unincumbered. This time her long and weary waiting to secure the treasure she had found in the old house and buried in the back yard was rewarded. It is supposed that she had located the miner's money while residing with the Andersons and had hidden it in the yard with the view of carrying it away at some future time, when she could do so with safety.

This incident illustrates the cool calculation of the woman who was to figure so conspicuously in one of the greatest insurance frauds of the country's history.

II.

The treasure trove of Neenah came at a good time for Thrun. That year he bought another sawmill, paying $4,000 in cash for it. The mill was at once heavily insured, and whether from accident or design it burned the following year. Those who knew the family are inclined to believe that this mill burned without the aid of a match. But it is immaterial from what source the fire started. As the tiger, which, having once tasted human blood, is ever afterwards known as a man-eater, with an unquenchable hunger for human flesh, so the taste of insurance with the Thruns seems to have aroused an unappeasable appetite for it.

Soon after the first fire all the creditors of Thrun from his first venture came down upon him and made a desperate attempt to get hold of the insurance paid by the company. It was at this time that Mrs. Thrun told the story of the treasure trove at Neenah and how she had obtained it. The story was wrung from her on the witness-stand in her explanation of how she, a poor Swede girl, should have had so much money. Once started she put on many embellishments about seeing mysterious lights over the spot where she found the money. The jury believed her story and the creditors did not recover anything.

Opportunities were plentiful for buying old sawmills in that part of Wisconsin. Most of the timber had been cut away, and every few miles an old abandoned mill was to be had at almost any price. What had been thriving towns while the trees were being cleared away were now almost deserted hamlets.

As soon as the legal wranglers with the creditors over the first mill had ended Thrun again invested. His sawmill was started up, working on the residue of the timber, which had been left over in the first grand onslaught on the Wisconsin pineries.

Local insurance agents, who were on the lookout for fat commissions, were as plentiful in those days in that part of the Badger State as in the rest of the country. Thrun had no difficulty in having his sawmill insured for all it was worth. He made a pretense of operating it for some months, and one night it followed the first one. The experience the couple had with their first mill had been a good guide to them with the second. This time when the adjustors came to find out what their companies had really insured they quickly learned that the only thing to be done successfully was to pay the loss. This was their report to the companies, and the Thruns got their second taste of insurance money.

The course of the couple for the next two or three years in buying sawmills, which were always insured, and were equally certain to burn up, became the general talk of the wide stretch of country northwest from Oshkosh. People differ as to the number of mills which were thus realized upon. Some say that there were at least five or six of them. At last the general officers of the insurance companies came to the conclusion that by playing Thrun's game they were to be the losers. When that decision was reached Thrun had bought an old useless mill at Romeo, a small town on the Wisconsin Central some seventy-five miles northwest of Oshkosh. During the time that the timber was being cut away Romeo had been a prosperous place of 1,000 population. When the woodchoppers and sawmill hands left not over forty or fifty people remained.

Thrun's new mill, without insurance, was practically worthless, and the case to less resourceful people would have seemed hopeless. Not so with Mrs. Thrun, however. It appears that she conceived the idea of burning the mill and then suing the Wisconsin Central for the loss on the ground that the fire had been caused by a spark from a passing locomotive. One Sunday night the Romeo sawmill went up in smoke, as the others had done before. Suit was at once instituted against the Wisconsin Central for $30,000. The evidence against the railroad company was complete, as it always was in these cases.

III.

When the Wisconsin Central people examined the claim they at once decided that it was fraudulent, and that the mills had been set on fire for the express purpose of bringing the suit. But their belief would amount to little before a jury composed of Thrun's associates in the county. A detective was sent to Romeo to uncover the fraud and to give the Wisconsin Central a basis for fighting the claim. The detective did not detect, but was taken into camp by the Thruns through the influence of a woman. Like Antony at Alexandria the detective forgot all about his quest until he was awakened to the necessity for action by a sharp letter from the railroad company. To square himself with the powers above him he told the officials that the woman with whom he had formed an acquaintance knew something of the case, but what it was he had been unable to discover. The woman was brought to Chicago, but the officials were unable to wrench the facts from her.

It was at this juncture that T. G. Hanson, who was taken to Oshkosh last night on the charge of being a co-conspirator in the big insurance fraud, came upon the scene. The railroad company wanted an intelligent Swede to get in with the people at Romeo and uncover the mystery of the mill's burning. Hanson filled the bill, and was at once employed. A few days later a young fellow, evidently just over, walked into Romeo and wanted a "job" as woodchopper. He was about the greenest appearing foreigner ever disembarking in that part of Wisconsin and that is saying a good deal. Thrun gave him work, and he did good service among the pine stumps.

The newcomer immediately was smitten with the charms of the woman who had beguiled the first detective. The two got along famously together, and the young Swede developed a longing for liquor when in the presence of his charmer. One night a pint bottle of whisky was two-thirds emptied by the pair, and, in the confidential state this produced, the woman gave away the secret which the railroad company had sought so long. Soon afterwards the woodchopper was arrested on complaint of the Wisconsin Central for some offense. He induced Thrun to come to Chicago with him in order that he might escape being locked up. Once inside the offices of the Wisconsin Central the woodchopper disguise was thrown off and the long array of circumstances he had gathered was unfolded to the firebug.

Then, as he did before the attorney for the Mutual Life Insurance company last Thursday, Thrun broke down. He not only acknowledged that he had no just claim against the Wisconsin Central, but signed a paper before leaving the office relinquishing all demands for the loss of his mill.

The pint bottle, with the whisky which had been left by the woodchopper and the woman that night eighteen months ago still in it, is now among the archives of the claim department of the Wisconsin Central in this city. The whisky that is gone represents just $30,000.

Hanson had done so well in his initial case that he was retained in the employ of the Wisconsin Central claim department and has since made an enviable record. He has enjoyed the full confidence of the officials and nothing has occurred up to the recent developments in the big insurance fraud to indicate that he was not thoroughly honest. Even now they profess confidence in his integrity and believe that he will come out of the ordeal unscathed.

IV.

The failure of the attempt to filch money from the Wisconsin Central put a quietus on the plans of the Thruns for six months. The couple continued to live at Romeo in a ramshackle house, which was one of the few vestiges left of the town's more prosperous period. There was nothing more to be gained from fire insurance companies. But life insurance offered a most alluring inducement for swindling. All that was needed was to get the chief actor insured for a large amount and he was to disappear. His widow was then to collect the value of the policies, divide the money among the coconspirators, and then rejoin her husband in the mining regions of Idaho.

The first plan which suggested itself to the conspirators was to have Thrun appear to fall overboard from one of the steamers trading between Green Bay and Chicago. This was accepted as the easiest way and Thrun suddenly manifested a great interest in life insurance. Local life insurance agents were as eager for their commissions as the fire insurance men had been, and it was not long before Thrun had policies for $57,000, some of them in the richest and most influential companies of the country. The risks were accepted by the home offices in all except by the Equitable Life of New York, whose inspector threw out the application because he could see no good reason why a man in Thrun's apparent circumstances should carry so heavy an insurance.

One evening last midsummer a man with a heavy beard, a broad-brimmed slouch hat, and an ill-fitting suit of clothes, accompanied by a sharp-looking young man, boarded one of the Goodrich steamers, bound from Green Bay for Chicago. The same man with the same long beard disembarked from the steamer upon its arrival here. All night long the bearded man had watched for a chance to fall overboard in such a way that a passenger with a smooth face, a derby hat, and a good suit of clothes would be left on deck. The old slouch hat was to have been dropped from the deck when the sharp young man sounded the cry of "Man overboard!" The watchmen on the steamer did their duty so well that the scheme was balked.

Two more trips the same couple made between Green Bay and Chicago, but Thrun was not to die by being drowned. The boat watchmen prevented that fate.

It was then that the more horrible fate of being burned to death in his dwelling at Romeo was alloted him by the conspirators. Mrs. Thrun, it appears, planned the details. The house was to burn down. Thrun was to disappear and bones were to be found among the ashes. To carry out successfully this project required witnesses who could be depended upon to prove Thrun's death to the satisfaction of the insurance companies. The circle of the conspiracy was enlarged to take in two of Thrun's associates at Romeo. The legal side of the case had to be looked after, that the claims on the policies might be valid and that, in case of failure, the conspirators would not suffer the penalty they deserved for the crime. As to who formed the conspiracy at this time the confession of Thrun leaves no doubt, but, as the attorney of the Mutual Life said last night: "All are not yet in custody and it is unwise to give out the list until all are behind the bars at Oshkosh." At any rate it was a compact organization and without particular trepidation the arrangements were completed for the event which was to blot out Ferdinand Jules Thrun as a legal entity in human existence.

V.

Thrun's house at Romeo took fire the night of Oct. 28 last. As the flames were working their way toward the roof Thrun rushed up to the burning structure and was not seen again.

"I have some valuable papers in the house," he cried to the bystanders as he disappeared, "and I must get them."

The next morning when the people of Romeo began to poke around in the ashes of the burned dwelling they uncovered the bones of a human being. Thrun had been there the night before and was gone. He had been seen to go towards the house and here were his bones. The Coroner's jury was summoned, heard the statements of the people who had been at the fire, and found a verdict that F. J. Thrun had been burned to death. The three witnesses who had testified that they had seen Thrun enter the house to rescue his valuables were N. L. Kaudy, George Luchtman, and Charles Herbert. They were all asleep at the house at the time the fire broke out. Mrs. Thrun was visiting friends in an adjoining town when she received a dispatch to come home and that her husband was dead.

"I am aware," she said, "that some people say my husband is not dead. All that I know is that the men who were with him that night say that he was burned in the house, and the Coroner's jury has said that he was dead. All that I ask is that you satisfy yourselves, gentlemen, as to his death. I am in no hurry. I can wait until you are ready to pay me. If my husband is alive, as you say he is, you must produce him. I would rather have him back than have the money. But if he is dead I am entitled to what is due on the policies."

All the cross-questioning of those expert underwriters who had been trained from youth up in the wiles of life insurance did not feaze Mrs. Thrun. She was cool and collected throughout an ordeal which would have broken down any ordinary man or woman. Subjected to the same test Wednesday her husband went to pieces almost at the outset.

"The poor man was burned to death," she said at once, although the dispatch had told nothing of there being a fire. She had with her the insurance policies on Thrun's life. Some women would have overdone the thing by a profusion of tears and sobs. Mrs. Thrun did nothing of the kind. She professed sorrow at her husband's death, put on her widow's weeds, and started in to collect the insurance. Soon afterwards she removed to Fredonia, a small town about thirty miles from Milwaukee.

Six weeks elapsed before serious doubts as to the fate of Thrun began to be aroused. When it was discovered that the bones found in the ashes were those of an old skeleton the doubts ripened into certainty. The insurance companies prepared to fight the claims, and Dec. 22 the case was turned over to the Pinkerton detective agency. All were united at that time in the search for the man who had taken the star part in the fraud. In January Mrs. Thrun, still wearing her widow's weeds, appeared at the offices of the insurance people in this city and pleaded for her money.

The policies passed from the possession of Mrs. Thrun to the hands of Claim Agent Hanson. With the facts then in the hands of the underwriters it was no longer possible to collect the full amount of the policies, and Hanson began a systematic effort to compromise with the companies. By some mysterious influence, which is yet to be explained when Thrun's full confession is given to the public with the names of all the conspirators, some of the companies accepted the compromise and paid Hanson 10 per cent of the face of their policies in order to get them back.

Apparently realizing that the conspiracy had failed Hanson suddenly changed front. Perhaps in order to save himself, if guilty, he entered into a contract with the Ætna Life of Hartford to produce Thrun within ninety days. At the same time Hanson insisted on the company paying 10 per cent on its policies of $15,000 (life and accident). This offer the Chicago manager declined with great force. Hanson, it appears, made a pretense to be at work looking for Thrun, but, it is said, told the insurance company that he had not been able to locate him. At the end of the time specified in the contract he appeared again at the office. This time he is said to have offered to produce Thrun in short order if immunity from prosecution were given the fugitive.

"Produce your man," General Agent Lynas said to Hanson on this occasion, "and we will settle the question of prosecution afterward."

Hanson left the office in a rage. In all he secured about $4,000. The Mutual Life, which paid over 10 per cent of its policy of $10,000 for a settlement, soon regretted the hasty step and joined eagerly in the search.

VI.

Convinced that the easiest way to get track of Thrun's whereabouts was to watch the correspondence between the fugitive and his wife the detectives began work at Fredonia. As was suspected Thrun had run into the wilds of Northern Wisconsin at first and had drifted from there into the far West. From Montana he was traced over nearly every State in the Mississippi Valley. He had come to Chicago and from here he had drifted towards the South. When he located in New Orleans he was working as a day laborer, and his entire surroundings indicated that he had but one object in life, and that was to escape arrest. Everywhere he had felt that detectives were on his track. His only correspondent was his wife, and she addressed her letters to R. L. Harris. With that clew a detective was at the postoffice window when he called for his mail a few days ago. The letter he received at the time was not from his wife, however. It was from the Pinkerton agency in Chicago, and as it was handed to him he was placed under arrest.

William Beck, who had been employed by the Mutual Life of New York in the search, went to New Orleans and brought back the prisoner, who seemed to be relieved by his arrest. Thrun arrived in Chicago Thursday morning in charge of Officer Beck. That day he was taken to the office of Gordon E. Sherman, in the Ashland Block, where he was subjected to a fire of cross-questioning which soon brought out all the facts regarding the great fraud. This confession was taken to Oshkosh by Officer Beck yesterday and an attempt will be made to have it repeated at Thrun's examination. Warrants have been issued at Oshkosh for all the persons who are implicated by the confession, and it is expected that arrests will be made today.

Put to the test Thrun broke down in Mr. Sherman's office and told of the steamboat scheme as leading up to the burning of his house.

Hanson was extremely anxious to meet Thrun Thursday, but the fact of the latter's presence in the city was carefully concealed from him. Yesterday the papers came for his arrest as one of the alleged conspirators, and he was placed in custody. He was taken to Oshkosh on last night's train over the Wisconsin Central. He declined to go into any statement relative to his connection with the case, but seemed much excited over the developments which had followed so rapidly after Thrun's confession, implicating other people whom he claimed had taken part in the fraud.

VII.

From the beginning of the chase after Thrun the great question among the insurance companies had been: "What will we do with him after we have found him?"

The statute books of Wisconsin have nothing upon them which will make an attempt to defraud an insurance company of itself a felony. The officials at Oshkosh have not yet decided what charge they will bring against the man who has been sought for so much. Mrs. Thrun, who is now considered the chief conspirator, if arrested, will receive the highest penalty that the prosecutors can secure. The production of her husband in court is considered evidence which cannot be gainsaid of her guilt. The trial will be one of the most interesting ever held in the Badger State. Thrun, it is said, will plead guilty and accept his sentence resignedly. It is believed that if he receives any sentence at all it will be a light one. This promise was made before he entered into the details of his confession at Chicago. He has received no money from the fraud, and for months past has lived the life of a hunted dog. The general impression is that he is a dupe, and has already received full punishment for his crime.

SAYS MORPHINE DID NOT CAUSE DEATH.

Poison Not Thought by the Coroner's Jury to Have Killed James Waters.

James A. Waters, a prominent lawyer, having an office in Room 1514 Unity Building, was found dead in bed at his boarding place, No. 3754 Forest avenue, yesterday morning. According to the verdict of a Coroner's jury he died of "acute congestion of the heart," although he was known to have swallowed a large quantity of morphine shortly before his death.

James Waters occupied an office with his brother John. Thursday afternoon James came into the office slightly under the influence of liquor. Later he called at F. S. Hendrickson's flat, No. 3348 Dearborn street, where his brother lives. James, who appeared to be despondent, threatened to commit suicide. With the intention of sobering him up John Waters took his brother out to Robert Tuthill's drug store, where he called for seltzer-water. While his brother was at the soda counter James walked to the end of the store, and bought sixty grains of morphine from the drug clerk. His brother did not know he had the poison. The two returned together to the Hendrickson flat. James sat down in the front parlor with his brother and Mrs. Hendrickson. Little attention was paid to him until Mrs. Hendrickson suddenly exclaimed:

"Look! What is James taking?"

John Waters looked hastily up, and, seeing his brother with a bottle at his lips and remembering his threats of suicide, tried to take the bottle from him. In the struggle some of the morphine was spilled on the floor, but John obtained possession of the bottle. Dr. Lumley was called, and administered remedies which seemed to have the desired effect. Waters showed no effects of the poison and after awhile said he would like to go to his room. Accompanied by his brother and Dr. Lumley he started for home. When his house was reached James Waters seemed to show nothing beyond the effects of liquor and after seeing him to his room his brother and Dr. Lumley left. During the night he died. At the inquest doctors who said they had examined the body testified that they could find no trace of morphine poison, so the jury found that James Waters died of "acute congestion of the heart, brought on by alcoholism." James Waters came to Chicago from Texas four years ago. He was only 28 years old, but was considered an able criminal lawyer. He defended Officer Slattery on his recent trial for murder and secured an acquittal.

LEWIS WRIGHT HELD IN HEAVY BONDS.

Boston's Boy Incendiary Is Unable to Secure Bail in $5,000.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—[Special.]—The boy incendiary, Lewis A. Wright, who confesses to setting three fires in this city, was arraigned in the municipal court today. The charge, in the language of the document, is as follows: "Feloniously, willfully, and maliciously did set fire to, burn, and consume a certain building, the property of one Francis Hathaway, said building being then used and occupied for offices and shops by divers persons whose names are unknown." The boy said he would waive the hearing, at the same time saying that his counsel was Horace G. Allen. Judge Forsyth inquired as to the officer's information on the subject of the means of the relatives of the accused. The officer replied that he understood that the lad's mother was not in affluent circumstances; that she was the keeper of an intelligence office. The hearing was then postponed till March 24, the accused being ordered to find sureties for his appearance in the sum of $5,000. He was locked up. Wright's age is given as 17 years and 2 months, which removes him from the category of a "juvenile offender." The penalty for the sort of incendiarism alleged against Wright is from three to ten years in the State Prison, or he may be committed to the Reformatory Prison at Concord.

Railroad Sued for $100,000 Damages.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 17.—The Diamond State Iron company of Delaware has brought suit against the San Antonio and Aransas railroad company for $100,000 damages. The plaintiff alleges that Jan. 20, 1890, a contract was entered into with the defendants wherein the railroad company obligated itself to buy certain goods at stipulated prices to be delivered to the plaintiff in Wilmington, Del. The plaintiff stood ready to perform its obligation, but the railroad company refused to accept the goods.

Schooner and Cargo Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17.—The American schooner Lillian Pyatt from Chilipec, Mex., with a cargo of mahogany, Feb. 27, for New Orleans, was lost during a heavy norther in the Gulf of Mexico March 4. The crew were saved. The vessel was owned by Joseph Favre of Pearlington, Miss.

COAL BARONS' THREAT

MINNESOTA TO SUFFER UNLESS THE LEGISLATURE DESISTS.

Ignatius Donnelly Receives a Letter Telling Him the State Will Be Cut Off from Its Supply of Hard Coal if the Inquiry Is Persisted In—Evidence of an Unlawful Combination Is Accumulating—Edward Everett Hale's Scheme to Regulate Rum Selling by the State.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 17.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania coal barons seem to feel uneasy over the investigation of the "combine" now being made by the Legislature of this State. Senator Ignatius Donnelly, Chairman of the investigating committee, said today: "I have a letter from a coal baron in Pennsylvania notifying me that the coal dealers in that State have heard of the legislative investigation now under way, and give us timely warning that unless we stop it this entire State will be shut out from the hard coal market for the season of 1893-'94. I have not yet answered the letter, but when I do I think I shall be able to satisfy the gentleman that we in Minnesota are not accustomed to being scared by threats like that."

Today all the books seized from Mr. Rhodes, manager of the "combine," were turned over to the custody of the Sheriff, with the exception of the letter book, which the committee is keeping hidden in some safe place.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House and his assistants were today served with summonses to appear in the District Court tomorrow morning to answer for contempt in refusing to honor the demand made through the writ of replevin. It is likely that an interesting hearing may be held at that time, for Mr. Rhodes and his attorneys are determined to insist upon their legal rights and one of these rights is to have their writ of replevin responded to with the books, including the letter book.

The latter furnishes concinsive evidence that a "combine" is really in existance. It contains many letters written by Mr. Rhodes of which the following is a fair sample. It is dated Oct. 17, 1892, and addressed to the Lehigh Coal and Iron company, Minneapolis:

Some time ago I ascertained that L. W. Petran, No. 343 Third avenue North, your city, was obtaining coal of a certain company in Minneapolis. I gave them notice that he was not a subscriber to this bureau, and they shut him off. Within a few days I have been informed that he has been obtaining more or less coal from your firm. Will you please investigate the matter, and get him to become a subscriber to this bureau or shut off his supply of coal?

A prominent coal dealer said today: "I hope the Legislative committee will see fit to summon the gentlemen to whom Rhodes appears to have written letters, according to the letterbook found by the committee, and ask them to bring with them all the letters and circulars they have received from the combine. I am confident that the majority of the dealers in the Twin cities would consent to appear and tell all they know about a combination which has been an eyesore to them for a long time. The majority of the dealers have submitted to the combine because they had to do it or get out of the fuel business, and they will be glad to do anything in their power to break it up. Personally I would be glad at any time to come before the committee and bring with me numerous letters and circulars which bear upon this case and I know other dealers who would do the same thing."

The committee will resume its work tomorrow with renewed vigor.

These bills were introduced in the Senate: To regulate fishing in the waters of Lake Superior and the other waters forming part of the international boundary line; to cede civil jurisdiction to the State of North Dakota over an elevator site at Duluth or West Duluth. The bill to tax sleeping cars was read a third time. The bill putting farmers' mutual insurance companies under the control of the State Insurance Commissioner passed, as did also the bill allowing free employment agencies to be established in cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants. The bill to prevent and punish corrupt practices at elections was defeated by one vote. The House passed the $2,000,000 capitol bill. The Senate reconsidered and passed the bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections. The bill extending the right of eminent domain to electric and other corporations was lost. The bill authorizing State banks to organize in small towns with less than $25,000 passed.

The House today finally passed the bill for the erection of a new Capitol building to cost $2,000,000 and the Senate reconsidered its former action and passed the bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections.

DR. HALE'S RUM TRAFFIC REGULATOR

He and Mrs. Livermore Want Massachusetts to Appoint and Pay Agents.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17. — [Special.] — There was an extraordinary petition before the Committee on Liquor Law this morning. It was that of Edward Everett Hale, Mary A. Livermore, and others that intoxicating liquors shall be sold only by salaried appointees of the State and a hearing was given the matter.

The bill provides for the appointment of a board of three Commissioners whose duty it shall be to supervise the sale of liquor in all cities and towns of the State which shall vote for liquor. It also provides that sales of liquor at retail shall be made by the local agents at the places provided during the periods before which the cities or towns in which they are shall have voted "Yes," and such agents shall have the same rights to sell as are now enjoyed by persons holding licenses of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth classes; provided, however, that they shall not be required as a condition to be innholders or common victuallers, or to sell food. For any sales contrary to law a local liquor agent shall not be liable to the obligations or penalties now imposed by law for the same, but for each such sale he shall, on conviction, pay a penalty of not less than $50 or more than $100, and shall, if the offense appear to be intentional, be forever disqualified from acting as local liquor agent. All sales shall be made at prices established by the commission.

Remarks in favor of the bill were made by several persons and the hearing was continued to some day next week, when the remonstrants will be heard.

ELECTRICITY FOR INTERURBAN ROAD.

Project of a Rapid Transit Line Between Chicago and Milwaukee Revived.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 17.—[Special.]—The project of building an air line between Chicago and Milwaukee has been revived and it is said here that work on the proposed line is to begin at once. Chicago and Eastern capitalists who are behind and project are said to have organized a company with a capital stock of $10,000,000. Henry C. Payne and C. C. Rogers are the Milwaukee representatives of the company, and through them a right of way is being secured from Milwaukee to the Illinois State line. Chicago men are looking after the right of way in Illinois and into Chicago. The line is to touch at Evanston, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, South Milwaukee, and Cudahy. The intention of the company is to establish rapid transit between Chicago and Milwaukee. Trains of two or three cars will be run at intervals of every half hour and they will, it is claimed by those interested, make the through run in one hour and twenty minutes.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, northerly winds.

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Coal Barons Threaten Legislators.
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2 Dougall Has a Grudge Against McClaughry.
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7 Favorites Again Beaten at Hawthorne.
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9 Spain's Exhibit Now on the Way.
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12 Review of Current Literature.
14 R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade.
Proposed Torrens Law Criticised.
A Pledgee Must Have an Order to Sell.
15 Closeness in the Money Market.

FIERCE RAGE OF A JEALOUS WOMAN.

People at Washington Treated to a Remarkable Display of Temper.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—Mrs. Kimon Nicolaides, wife of the proprietor of a fashionable bric-a-brac store in F street, with a branch at Saratoga, N. Y., turned the interior of that establishment into a mass of débris about noon today. The affair caused considerable excitement, as it occurred at a time when the thoroughfare was crowded with ladies. The first intimation that any one had was when the front windows fell with a crash on the pavement. The first person on the scene found Mrs. Nicolaides in the window with a large $300 vase in her hand, destroying everything within her reach. She then jumped from the window and went through the aisles of the store, smashing all the cases and everything in them. The store was immediately closed and police stationed outside. Mr. Nicolaides disappeared after the trouble. Jealousy on his wife's part of one of his employés is assigned as the reason of the outbreak.

CHEROKEE BOOMERS BOUND TO SUFFER.

Unless the Strip Is Opened This Spring 5,000 Will Become Destitute.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., March 17.—[Special.]—There are 7,000 families already along the Kansas border awaiting the grand rush to the Cherokee lands. It is thought that the Indians are anxious to close the sale of the strip. If the opening is delayed until fall 5,000 people will be destitute, as they had hoped to get settled in time to put in their spring crops. There is no land to rent at living rates in this section. The families are living in shanties, sod houses, and prairie schooners, and in most part their live stock is in prime condition. In no settlement is there money enough to last until fall.

LAST VICTIM OF THE BOSTON FIRE FOUND.

Charles O'Dionne Loses His Life Attempting to Save Maggie Flynn.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—[Special.]—The body of the last known victim of the great fire of March 10, that of Charles O'Dionne, was recovered from the ruins of the Ames Building this morning. Mr. O'Dionne, it is now learned, sacrificed his life in trying to save Maggie Flynn. He, according to her story, seized her as she was rushing about wildly and bore her to the elevator well. He shouted down to have the elevator return and then—Maggie Flynn can tell no more.

MISSOURI NEGRO TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

Punishment Meted Out to One Convicted of Vagrancy at Mexico.

MEXICO, Mo., March 17.—[Special.]—The city authorities arrested George Hardin of this place today for vagrancy. He was tried and ordered sold to the highest bidder next Tuesday. Hardin is a negro and will be the first one sold in this portion of Missouri since the war.

Says a Policeman Assaulted Him.

An altercation occurred last night between the policeman who travels a beat between Harrison and Van Buren streets, on State street, and John Giles, a negro porter at Mitchell's saloon, No. 314 State street. Giles and his friends in the London Musée said that the officer peremptorily ordered the colored man from the street into the basement, and appended to his order a kick and a stroke from his billy, which left an ugly scar on the negro's forehead. A complaint which Giles lodged with Sergt. Archer at the Harrison Street Station was answered, he said, by the injunction to call in the morning at 10 o'clock and lay his objections then against the policeman. He said that the officer carried on his star the No. 161.

Dr. Watkins Deposed from the Ministry.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Watkins, recently pastor of the Church of Our Savior, West Philadelphia, against whom serious charges were preferred some time ago, has been deposed from the ministry by Bishop Whitaker. The Bishop's action has created a profound sensation.

Found with His Skull Crushed In.

A man supposed to be Edward Furbis, No. 927 Thirty-fifth court, was found lying dead on the Fort Wayne tracks at Canal and Lumber streets at 11 o'clock last night. His skull was crushed in. The police believe he fell from one of the coal docks that line the tracks. He wore an A. O. H. badge, division No. 19.

Fatal Snowslide in Canada.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 17.—The report has reached here that a slide on the Mountain division of the Canadian Pacific has carried away the track and snow sheds and buried twelve men. Two have been taken out dead.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The citizens of Hinckley, Ill., have held an election and chosen J. G. Ball for Postmaster.

A bill has been introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature to extend the provincial franchise to women.

Dr. J. N. B. Dodson committed suicide at Walker, Mo., yesterday by shooting himself. He was Register of Lands in 1856.

The Newfoundland Government has decided to repeal the bait act, passed six years ago to prevent the selling of bait to the French.

Mr. McCarthy's resolution calling for a reform of the tariff was defeated in the Canadian House yesterday by a vote of 64 yeas to 116 nays.

John E. Baxter was shot and killed by his nephew, W. S. Baxter, at Pittsburg, Pa., yesterday. They had quarreled over an old family trouble.

At Juneau, Alaska, United States Marshal Jack Dalton killed Daniel McGinnes, a shopkeeper, alleging in extenuation that the victim had slangered him.

Albright Kessler of Massillon, O., was killed and Joseph Baker of Canton fatally injured by a train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad at Canton, O., yesterday.

The Missouri House has passed the bill to prevent bribery and corruption in elections. It is similar in many respects to the New York law. It is believed the Governor will sign the bill.

Isaac P. T. Edmunds, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Lombard Investment company, has issued a card stating that the company has met and is able to meet all obligations.

LAST EDITION.

GAGE THE CHAIRMAN

Heads the Citizens'-Republican Executive Committee.

WILL MANAGE THE FIGHT

The Selection of Niebling and McShane Approved.

PLANS WILL BE LAID TODAY.

M. B. Madden to Direct the Campaign Committee.

NAMES OF ITS MANY MEMBERS.

Lyman J. Gage is the Chairman of the Executive committee which will direct the campaign of the Citizens' Republican ticket. The other members of the committee, which will include thirteen or fifteen prominent men, Republicans, Democrats, and citizens, have been practically decided upon, but they will not be announced until this morning. With Mr. Gage at its head and made up of men whose only aim is purity in the management of municipal affairs, it will be a committee which will appeal with great power to decent voters of the community. The full committee will meet at the Sherman House at 10 o'clock this morning.

The great Campaign committee, with Martin B. Madden, Republican, as its Chairman and Julius Tuchband, Democrat, as its Secretary, was also partially organized yesterday. The list as printed is subject to additions, but already it represents the diverse interests which are now working with a common purpose to the end that gang rule in the city government may be rebuked. The list includes representatives of every class and political persuasion of men.

For the present at least the campaign headquarters will be at the Sherman House and it is probable that they will be permanently established there. It was evident from the number of unsolicited letters and telegrams which poured into Mr. Allerton's room, Parlor A, yesterday, that the citizens' movement is spreading rapidly among the people. At its meeting this morning the Executive committee will definitely decide the plan of campaign and will arrange for public meetings to begin early next week.

Niebling and McShane Indorsed.

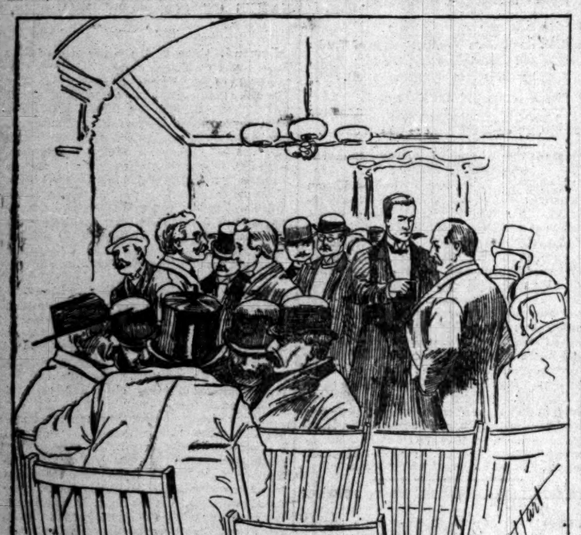
At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the Republican City Central committee met in the club rooms at the Sherman. Almost every member was present. Chairman Madden of the subcommittee which had been empowered to fill the places left vacant on the ticket reported the selection of Bernhard Niebling, Democrat, for City Treasurer, and James C. McShane, Democrat, for City Attorney. By acclamation the action of the subcommittee was approved.

A meeting of the joint Citizens' and Republican subcommittees had been called for noon to organize for the campaign, but it was an hour later when Chairman Madden rapped for order. The object of the meeting was to form a campaign committee and organize for the campaign. Several different methods were proposed and discussed. Finally, at the suggestion of Mr. McShane, seconded by Mr. Allerton, the matter was left entirely in the hands of the four candidates.

During the afternoon Messrs. Allerton, Van Cleave, Niebling, and McShane held a long conference in Parlor A. At 5 o'clock the committees and members of the press were admitted, and Mr. McShane, speaking for his colleagues on the ticket, announced that they had decided to ask Mr. Madden to act as Chairman of the Campaign committee, with Julius Tuchband as Secretary.

The certificates of nomination of the four candidates were filed yesterday with the City Clerk. This will make it necessary for Mr. Niebling, candidate for City

Bernard Gahn, D. Harry Hammer, William Fogarty, John M. Carroll, Henry Botsford, Alonzo Wygant, George Moulton, Nelson Morris, Col. H. A. Wheeler, Henry C. Reid, John York, T. W. Hardy, Adolph Herman, Robert Legrof, James Abern, John O'Brien, Seth Wood, A. C. Howley, Horace H. Porter, D. H. Rand, A. G. Spalding, John McLaren, William E. Hill, John F. Gainty, Harry G. Selfridge, W. P. Reed, Hamilton B. Bogue, James S. Harvey, Martin Ryerson, George Eldridge, Samuel Job, D. J. Desay, C. W. Tewksburn, S. M. Pocher, Abe Rothschild, Ulic Rohrbach, A. Nathan, Julius Rosenthal, Isaac Woolf, J. McGregor Adams, Joseph Rosenthal, Joseph Osher, M. D. Wells, S. M. Nickerson, James M. Johnson, James B. Clow, Murray Rosenfield, Wallace Kirk, L. Hoolings, M. J. Goodall, Sam Cozzens, Joseph Homer, James Coy, Charles Silverman, John M. Oliver, C. B. Farwell, J. Ogden Armour, Jacob Streeter, James Monahan, Jacob Wolford, John S. Cooper, Hermann Schaffner, E. G. Hamburgher, Harlow M. Higinbotham, Carl Moll, Edward Rose, Solomon Eisenbads, Otto Young, George Graham, William Schroeder, George Ralph, Fred Groh, Henry Bramseiter, John Adrianson, Samuel B. Raymond, William McCrea, George M. Mueller, J. H. Hamlin, William Eisfeldt, Charles Burmeister, Col. J. W. Bersey, P. O'Neill Byrne, M. B. Bortree, Samuel Haigh, Gustavus Hughes, John D. Robertson, Luther Laflin Mills. J. J. P. Odell, C. H. Odell, O. S. A. Sprague, George Chalmers, D. W. Mills, Charles G. Bjorn, John Esander, Charles Mettenstron, Josiah L. Lombard, J. L. Dubois, Thomas J. Baker, Percy W. Palmer, Edward D. Butler, H. Chetlain, C. H. Case, A. J. Miksch, J. B. Hobbs, Franklin H. Head, George W. Stanford, Frank M. Avery, Frank Q. Parker, John S. Runnells, Isaac Homer, Thomas B. Bryan, Col. J. W. Hersey, N. K. Fairbank, Eugene S. Pike, George Reich, Simon S. O'Donnell, David Goldstein, Abe Hart, John B. Drake, Austin A. Canavan, John Corbett, Henry Greenbaum, Max Stern, James A. Hogan, Louis Wampole, Albert Weigel, Fred Wilz, H. C. Zuttermeister, Herman Ahlswer, John Baddinger, F. Magerstadt, John T. Golden, M. Coen, George S. Willits, Joseph Downey, G. A. Gilbert, A. O. Cooper, Louis C. Huck, E. F. Getchell, Dr. W. A. Clark, J. McKenna, F. Bippus, Olaf Soeder, Dr. A. D. Clark, George E. Adams, Wener Martin, John M. Roach, Frank O. Parker, Franklin MacVeagh, Homer Squires, George W. Spafford, John Williamson, D. B. Scully, S. W. Hunsander, Robert C. Hayes, J. Herriff, J. W. Brooks, Emil G. Hirsch, Louis Hutt, Aaron Feltenstein, Edmund W. Burke, John Hitt, Florence



SCENE AT THE JOINT COMMITTEE'S RATIFICATION MEETING.

McCarty, Frank H. Scott, Fred S. James, Thomas C. Ayer, Francis Beidler, George M. Pullman, H. J. Chalmers, Eugene Carr, Bjorne Edward, John V. Farwell, John J. Glessner, S. R. Wood, R. B. Sherman, W. C. Nelson, William G. Pearce, Horace Grubel, Francis A. Biddle, Cyrus H. McCormick, Richard Nash, E. S. Springer, Bart Newell, David Walsch, Richard Lill, Harry Benedict.'

FITZGERALD DELEGATES IN CONTROL.

They Run the South Town Convention and Nominate Their Man.

Assessor.....WILLIAM H. FITZGERALD
Collector.....GEORGE MILLER
Supervisor..EDWARD J. LEIENDECKER
Clerk.....MARTIN RONAN

Amid yells and hisses the South Town Democratic convention placed in nomination the above ticket at Central Hall, Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was a lively convention, and but for the presence of fifty policemen several of the fights which started before and during the session would have resulted seriously.

It was a "Billy Fitzgerald" convention to a man. Before the delegates got down to work Jake Richards sent word asking that his name be not presented. He did not think that he had a ghost of a show.

Long before the time to convene had arrived "Big Sandy" Walters, Jack McCarthy, and John Leiendecker stepped into the box office on the second floor, ready to hand out tickets to Fitzgerald delegates. When the Richards men came along they were refused admittance. A fight ensued, and only after the police clubbed the participants was order restored. "Big Sandy" was taken out of the box by the police, and some of the Richards men managed to get into the convention hall. At noon the convention finally got down to business. Henry Gelder called the convention to order and nominated James A. Taylor for Chairman. Mr. Taylor took the chair and tried to keep order with a rattan cane and the aid of a squad of bluecoats.

The Richards men objected strongly to the personnel of the Credentials committee, as five members were Fitzgerald men. James Quinlan jumped on the stage and asked in the name of fairness that at least one Richards man be put on the committee. There was more howling and more yelling and Mr. Quinlan was forced to retire without attaining his object. When the Sixth Ward delegates were called upon for their credentials Bill Joyce, as Chairman, presented papers duly signed by the judges. Ald. O'Brien objected to Joyce and the latter, together with his delegates, left the hall amid the jeers of the Fitzgerald men. Ald. O'Brien had seven of his own men take the place of the bolters and seated them.

Fitzgerald's nomination, as was expected, was unanimous.

There was a bitter fight for the Collectorship. George Miller received 71 and John L. Thurn 49 votes. As soon as the vote was announced Barney McGuire of the First rushed up to Sol Van Praag and shaking both fists at him cried: "I will never forgive you for that. I will beat you if I have to go to work and organize ever German voter in the ward against your people." Barney had agreed with Fitzgerald to work for his nomination if the latter would throw his influence to Thurn. It was stated that Fitzgerald had made an agreement with the Fifth Ward delegates, but to these he promised his support for Miller.

Two ballots had to be taken for clerk. On the first ballot the vote stood: Mendelsohn, 10; Honan, 50; McCormick, 60. As 61 votes were necessary for a choice a second ballot was ordered by the Chair, and it resulted in Honan getting 64 and McCormick 56 votes. Honan was declared victor amid the cheers of his friends.

When the vote for Constables was called for from the First Ward delegation "Sandy" Walters tried to get one of his friends, Weinberg, on the list. The Chair read the names, and, after a strong protest on the part of the delegates, John Smith's name was substituted. The Constables named were:

First Ward—Charles Brewster, Tony Bergamo, John Smith, C. S. Parker, J. F. Reynolds.
Second Ward—D. Egan, J. F. Bollan, Thomas Murphy, J. F. Rawley.
Third Ward—William Croake, Lyons, and McCarthy.
Fourth Ward—M. J. Duffy, Yorrell, J. O'Toole, and Martin McDermott.
Fifth Ward—William J. Dempsey, McDonough, R. Hickey, E. Fitzgerald, Joseph F. Ives.
Sixth Ward—C. A. Samonske, John J. Melvin, Philip Spera, Mallachy Kelly, F. Prahout.
Twenty-eighth Ward—James Larney.

HEBREW MERCHANTS FOR ALLERTON

They Adopt Resolutions Pledging Their Support to Him—Ratification Meeting.

The South, North, and West Side Hebrew Merchants' Associations met yesterday and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The prospects of this great city have brightened by its good luck in having as a candidate for Mayor a man of such sterling character as S. W. Allerton, be it

Resolved, That we congratulate the Republican party on its good selection and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to bring about his election. Be it further

Resolved, Our President, M. Davidson, and Secretary Louis Frank be instructed to arrange for a grand ratification mass-meeting and report the results to the Executive committee.

James L. Monaghan and Henry Best, candidates for West and South Town Assessors, were indorsed.

CITIZENS OF PROVISO NAME A TICKET.

From Supervisor to Poundmaster the Nominations Are Made by Acclamation.

The voters of the Township of Proviso met Thursday night at Maywood Hall and nominated a citizens' ticket for town officers. The candidates were chosen by acclamation:

Supervisor—Gustav E. Gehrke.
Clerk—Jacob Bohlender.
Assessor—John Wolf.
Collector—Angel J. Porter.
Commissioner of Highways—W. C. Benjamin.
Justices of the Peace—Henry I. McKallor, River Forest; Henry K. Goodrich, Maywood; Alfonso Kemman, La Grange Park.
Constables—Curley M. Humphryville, River Forest; Charles Mauch, Maywood; Thomas Boddy, Melrose; William E. Wesemain, La Grange Park; Henry Schnass, Harlan.
Poundmaster—Christopher Krall.

Straight Republicans Win in Cicero.

The primaries for the election of delegates to the Cicero Republican convention, which meets today, were held yesterday. A contest between the straight Republicans and the prohibition element enlivened matters somewhat, but the Republicans claim to have carried everything and elected their delegates in nearly every precinct. It is claimed that Oak Park prohibitionists issued a ticket conforming in shape and appearance to that of the Republicans for the purpose of misleading the voters. The attempt was discovered, and the Republicans claim to have elected their delegates throughout Oak Park. It is probable that the fight will be carried into the convention.

Political Notes.

A special meeting of the Marquette club will be held at 8 o'clock tonight to ratify the Republican city and town tickets. The meeting will be addressed by Samuel W. Allerton and other candidates.

Seventeenth Ward Republicans nominated Henry M. Deal for Alderman at Scandia Hall last night. There was no opposition.

There will be a meeting of the Second Ward Republican club in Freiberg's Hall, No. 180 Twenty-second street, tonight at 8 o'clock.

The Twenty-ninth Ward Republicans nominated J. J. McCarthy and William Webb for Aldermen at last night's convention, held at Forty-fourth and Halsted streets.

The boilermakers who called on Carter Harrison Thursday night to ask about the appointment of a boiler inspector say they did not go as representatives of the Boilermakers' Union, as reported, but as individuals.

Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward last night nominated Fred Bretschneider for Alderman. Mr. Bretschneider is a business man who has lived in the ward for twenty years. He will make a hard fight against Stanley Kuntz, his Democratic opponent.

Not until after they had taken twelve ballots did the Republicans of the Thirtieth Ward nominate an Alderman at the convention last night at Fifty-fifth and Halsted streets. A. S. Bach, J. W. Pearce, M. J. McCarthy, Gus Lundberg, John W. Utesch, and R. C. Crafts were candidates, but a majority of the votes were cast for Mr. Utesch.

HELD FOR THE MURDER OF E. E. BROWN.

Kaiser, Heinze, and McDonnell Believed to Be Guilty by a Coroner's Jury.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17.—[Special.]—The inquest on E. E. Brown, the murdered stockman, killed by three footpads March 3 last, was reopened by Coroner Frank this morning. Carrie Chapman, the colored domestic of No. 3664 Olive street, was the first witness called. She and her friends were standing on the opposite side of the street and ran over to where the fracas occurred, and stood but a few feet away from the participants. Her identifications of the prisoners Kaiser, Heinze, and McDonnell were positive. "Remember, you are under oath," enjoined the Coroner as she identified the men. "Are you sure you cannot be mistaken?" "O, I couldn't. These are the men," was the answer. "Were they wearing the same clothing?" "These are the same men's faces." Bettie Robinson identified Kaiser positively, and the other two, she stated, were of the same height and appearance as the two men she saw helping Kaiser. This afternoon the jury returned a verdict, holding Kaiser, Heinze, and McDonnell for the murder.

MONTEREY DECLARED TO BE PERFECT.

Naval Officers and Builders Deny Reports Originating in the East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 17.—The statements made at New York that the warship Monterey is useless for seagoing purposes owing to serious defects in its boiler is declared by the naval officers present at the trial and by the builders to be entirely untrue. The officials of the Union iron works state that the Monterey was run under a full head of steam for three days in succession. Then a full four hours' run was made and it was found that all the steam generated could not be used. On the final trial run during the first two hours the horse-power developed exceeded the contract requirements, and during the last two hours of the run the steam would not hold up in the boilers, which made the average for run less than the contract called for. This is the first instance that Ward boilers have been used in any American warship. They were furnished by the government. It is contended that the Monterey is as perfect a specimen in effectiveness in all respects as there is in the American navy.

DEPEW PRAISES THE HOME RULE BILL.

Warm Words of Eulogy for the Measure Presented by Mr. Gladstone.

NEW YORK, March 17.—At the tenth annual banquet of St. Patrick's club this evening Dr. Chauncey M. Depew proclaimed himself an adopted son of Erin. Touching the home rule bill Mr. Depew said the measure presented by Mr. Gladstone went beyond the aspirations of Grattan, O'Connell, or Parnell. The eighty-three Irish members of Parliament, principally young men of professions with little worldly goods, were sacrificing themselves to the cause of Ireland as much as his (Mr. Depew's) ancestors sacrificed themselves during the revolutionary war. They should get support, and hitherto the United States was the home rule treasury, and on the United States in future would depend whether the followers of Redmond and McCarthy would be able to continue the fight for Ireland right on the floor of the House of Commons.

PROBING AT JOLIET.

LITTLE DEVELOPED TO SUSTAIN THE CHARGES MADE.

Dr. Dougall, One of the Principal Witnesses of the Prosecution, Admits That He Has a Grudge Against McClaughry—Testimony That Convicts Worked on the Warden's House—It Is Believed the Committee Will Adjourn as Soon as Haley, Meers, and Cooney Complete Their Evidence.

JOLIET, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—In the investigation being conducted by the Cooney-Haley-Meers syndicate and the committee appointed by the State Senate as to the official conduct of Maj. McClaughry while Warden of the State Prison and some of the ex-Commissioners a few incidents occurred today that placed the attorneys for the State in a somewhat ludicrous position as well as Dr. William Dougall, ex-Postmaster of Joliet and three times applicant for the position of prison physician.

Ex-Judge Moran was on hand today to assist Levy Mayer in cross-examining witnesses. The Judge was apparently feeling pretty chipper, but he did not take a hand in the proceedings until the afternoon session. He came down early in order to get initiated, as Mr. Mayer is going to Washington. He appeared with a little green ribbon in the lapel of his coat.

The first witness ex-Judge Moran examined was Dr. Dougall and he managed to get the physician to admit that the case in hand had been badly diagnosed by some one. The doctor posed as a kind of an expert and after testifying that Dr. Heise, formerly one of the prison physicians, who had made a certificate that Convict Nelson Driggs was in bad health, was an honored and respected citizen and a man of veracity, he excused his contemporary by comparing his action with a hypothetical case of a man who had been led to put his name to a paper while under the influence of the bowl. It developed later on that Dr. Heise had signed a recommendation that Dr. Dougall succeed him as prison physician and when ex-Judge Moran asked Dr. Dougall whether Dr. Heise was under the influence of liquor when he assumed that important responsibility the ex-Postmaster was not so charitable about it.

Dr. Heise and Driggs.

But this was not the only point that was made in the cross-examination of Dougall. He swore that Dr. Heise conferred with him in 1878 as to what he thought about issuing a certificate as to the bad health of Convict Driggs. According to his testimony Dougall told Heise not to do it; that if he did his head would come off inside of four months. Dougall was clear on this point and could not be mistaken.

Then ex-Judge Moran read a certified copy from the records at Washington of the certificate made by Dr. Heise and it was dated December, 1876. It was then that Dr. Dougall admitted the diagnosis was bad. The peculiar part of it was, and it caused some comment and reflection as to the ability of the Cooney-Haley-Meers combination, that the prosecution had the same certificate in a bundle of documents claimed to be copies of records at Washington. No one could understand how Dr. Dougall could make such a mistake as to dates.

Another interesting feature was brought out in the testimony of Salmon A. Shaw, who was at one time the boss teamster or coachman of the institution. He is also one of the former employés of the institution who "quit." It had to do with a horse trade, and by inference implicated "Sam" Jones. The witness spoke of the ex-commissioner as Mr. Jones and was asked if he meant S. H. Jones or "Long" Jones.

"Oh, I mean Sam Jones," he replied, "'Long' Jones ain't no horseman."

According to Shaw a carriage team was purchased for the institution for $800. This he knew by hearsay. The purchase was made in 1885. It was his judgment that the team was not worth over $400. One of the horses died and the other was shipped to Springfield, but it was not billed to S. H. Jones. A little while after this shipment a horse was received from Springfield—a lame animal, but it has been used on the express wagon ever since, and Mr. Shaw saw the horse as recently as yesterday. It was his information it cost $225.

How the Team Was Bought.

Senator Howell threw a little light on this point by asking if Commissioner Pollock did not buy the team from a liveryman at Bloomington named Charles Linder, and after Shaw described the horses Howell said it was the same team. The horses were brought to Joliet by Linder, and Warden McClaughry refused to pay for them. Pollock finally persuaded him to do so on condition that if the board did not accept the team he would make good the money. This was done and the other two Commissioners refused to pay for the horses, the price being $600. The matter hung fire for a while and Gov. Oglesby removed Mr. Pollock, according to the statement of Mr. Jones and others, and the board finally allowed the bill.

So far as getting any evidence against McClaughry today was concerned, there was nothing material. It was shown that a convict did some work at his residence and that three convicts set a stone step in front, but there was nothing to show that any effort was made to conceal this from the public, and it is known that the ex-Warden holds the receipt of the State for the pay for the services of these men. Shaw was the only witness who knew anything positive about this matter and he testified that only a little work was done so far as he knew.

Has a Grudge Against McClaughry.

Dr. Dougall testified unhesitatingly that he had a grudge against McClaughry. The question was asked him if he had a grudge against the institution and he promptly replied "No, I have not; but I have a grudge against Robert W. McClaughry."

J. L. Doyle was the first witness called this morning and Mr. Mayer suggested that if there were any charges against Maj. McClaughry that they be read. Chairman Green then read the resolution passed by the Senate raising the committee and also the specifications. Doyle said he resided on Cass street almost opposite the former residence of Maj. McClaughry. He swore he saw a man whom he believed was a convict working there. The man told a man named "Jim" Lynch who told the witness the man was a convict. He saw one man with a number on his shirt.

"Did you hear from anyone else that convicts worked there?" said Mr. Meers.

"I object," said Mr. Mayer.

Mr. Haley then made an argument urging that the evidence be admitted.

"If you confine us to the rules of a court of law," said Mr. Haley, "you will keep out much that you will want."

"You may answer the question," said Chairman Green.

The witness could only recall the name of one, Lawrence Burke, who had told James Lynch. He was also a resident of Cass street, near the McClaughry house. Lawrence Burke boarded with him. He saw men with convicts' clothes working in the ex-Warden's lot; also said he saw convicts haul coal to the house in the prison wagon. They came so often he got tired looking at them. Three was the greatest number he ever saw there at one time.

"Did you hear other parties say that convicts worked there?"

Mr. Mayer had a little fun with Mr. Meers over the question, and the committee's attorney got badly rattled and suggested the investigation be abandoned, and that a dramatic entertainment be put on.

Mayer replied that one was on, and that Meers' question was as dramatic as it was legal.

The Witness Could Not Tell.

The witness could not tell the names of any persons who talked about convicts working on the house. He positively refused to say how many times the convicts were there. On cross-examination Mr. Mayer tried to get the witness to tell when the house was built. He knew nothing about who paid for the convicts' services.

Chairman Green suggested that some of the members of the committee ask a few questions, but none responded to the remark.

"That's a slur upon the committee's counsel," said Mr. Mayer.

"O, I don't know," said Mr. Haley. "I was pretty tired last night."

Salmon A. Shaw ex-teamster, caught this question from Mr. Haley when he took his seat:

"Did you request me not to ask you many questions about the convicts working on Maj. McClaughry's house?"

"Yes," replied the witness.

"What was the reason?"

Shaw hesitated and with a sheepish kind of an expression replied, "One reason was I did not know much about it and the other was convicts worked on my own house."

Shaw swore that some earth had been hauled to Maj. McClaughry's house by a convict. He did not think the man was put in citizen's clothes to keep people from knowing who he was but to prevent disgracing the man.

Haley asked the witness if he knew that it was against the State laws to work convicts outside of the prison.

"I object," said Mr. Mayer. "There is no such law."

Haley looked as if he had a notion to dispute this but did not and Chairman Green told the witness to answer the question.

Work Convicts Outside Now.

Shaw said he understood it was against the rule, but they always had done it and it was being done now. As to his own house, the foreman had given him permission to take a convict down to fix some windows. Shaw says he paid the State for the convict's service and had a receipt for the money. He had seen a convict named James Duane work in McClaughry's house and he had never taken but one convict to McClaughry's house. He had taken Dunne there two or three times. He also said some convicts were taken there to set a step. He knew some coal had been taken to McClaughry's house.

"We all had the privilege of buying coal through the purchasing agent," he continued, "and have it delivered by the State teams by paying for the teaming. The coal was not billed to the State."

The witness got quite irritated on account of Haley trying to get him to say that he had taken things from the prison to Maj. McClaughry.

"What is your impression?" asked Haley.

"Do impressions go? I do not know," he replied.

Shaw recollected that one of the horses of a carriage team that cost $800 died. It was the poorest one. The other was shipped to Springfield. He could not tell who it was shipped to, but he understood from report that Mr. Jones had it. He had also heard Mr. Jones paid $100 for the animal. The team was bought through Mr. Pollock.

It was then Senator Howell put in and said that the horses were bought through Mr. Pollock from Charles Lander.

On cross-examination Shaw swore that the amount of labor on McClaughry's house was not extensive, but refused to estimate how much it was worth in dollars and cents. He also said so far as he knew Maj. McClaughry had nothing to do with the purchase and sale of horses. He understood the Commissioners attended to such matters.

Lawrence Burke swore that he saw men about McClaughry's house he thought were carpenters. There were from five to seven men brought to the house in the prison wagon. Shaw drove the wagon. He paid no attention to the men and would not even say they were convicts or that convicts worked there at all.

At the afternoon session ex-Deputy Warden John McDonald, now in the employ of the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, testified that he had resigned May 27, 1886, and said that only able bodied convicts were employed on contracts. He seemed greatly surprised when Mr. Mayer said he did not wish to cross-examine him.

Evidence as to Contracts.

Stephen A. Oliver, a real estate man formerly connected with Selz, Schwab & Co., testified as to bids for contracts in 1884, the same year he left the shoe firm. His evidence was to show that contracts had not been awarded to the highest bidder. He was connected with the firm of R. P. Smith & Co. of Bloomington, the firm putting in a bid for 250 men at 60 cents a day. E. A. Watson bid 70½ cents for 250 men and S. J. Everett 66⅔ cents for 250 men. He thought both men represented C. M. Henderson & Co. of Chicago. Selz, Schwab & Co. bid 70 cents and 65 cents for two different sets of convicts. He said Maj. McClaughry suggested that he bid, but on cross-examination admitted that it was the Warden's duty to get as much competition as possible.

Mr. Mayer asked for the books of the prison and showed that the contract given Selz, Schwab & Co., the successful bidders, included light, heat, and power, and that the others did not offer to furnish these elements. Mr. Mayer pursued a line of questions calculated to show why Selz, Schwab & Co.'s bid was accepted and why it was the highest one, but was stopped by the chairman, who refused to see any reason for his course.

Dr. William Dougall was then given an opportunity to tell what he knew, and he started out on the Driggs story, reviewing the so-called certified copies of documents on file in Washington in reference to the effort to secure Driggs a pardon. These papers were before the Senate Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions at Springfield. He reviewed the story of Operative Hall. He also related a conversation with Col. James Brooks, the Chief of the Secret Service at Washington, in which Brooks told him that he (Dougall) had spoiled a $20,000 job.

The Doctor Becomes Dramatic.

Dr. Dougall's manner was dramatic, deliberative, and positive. He said he made a brief of the papers on file in Washington and with the air of a man with "a pull" stated he took the brief to Chester A. Arthur. His object, he stated, was to stop the continual effort of attempting to secure pardons for United States prisoners. He also swore he knew of an effort to secure a pardon for a man named Webster and intimated the circumstances were suspicious.

"What were you doing in Washington," began ex-Judge Moran, "looking for an office?"

"No; I was just out of office and had plenty of time."

He did not know who told Brooks the $20,000 story and did not know any one who received any of the money. Then Judge Moran got the witness to dilate upon the abilities, honesty, and reputation of Dr. Heise, whom he had known since 1862. Then he asked him if he thought Dr. Heise would certify to a thing that was wrong. This made the witness a little fidgety, as Mr. Moran called special attention to Dr. Heise having stated in particular the ailments of Driggs. Dougall got up his hypothetical case about a man who might sign a paper when under the influence of liquor.

The date of the Heise-McDougall conversation regarding the certificate was the next trap that caught the witness. He could not couple McClaughry with the $20,000 story. He admitted that he had made three applications for the position of prison physician, and claimed that articles had been written in the papers to try to establish that he had used a certain letter which Heise had given him to get Heise out of his place as prison physician. He was then questioned as to his grudges and was excused.

The last witness was Alexander McIntosh. He corroborated the statements of Dr. Dougall in reference to Operative Hall's visit, and identified the copy of the written statement that he made at the time regarding Driggs' condition.

The investigation was then adjourned until 10:30 a. m. tomorrow. It is difficult to learn anything about the plans of the committee in reference to the course of precedure tomorrow. One member of the committee said today that they would adjourn and go home as soon as they were convinced that there was nothing in the charges. There was a report, however, that it is the intention to adjourn and go home as soon as the prosecution has rested its case.

Maj. McClaughry is prepared to answer the charges, and is well fortified with documents of various kinds to disprove the statements of his accusers.

SCHNEIDER PAYS EXTREME PENALTY.

Execution of H. J. Schneider, Who Slew His Wife and Her Brother.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The execution of H. J. Schneider for killing his wife and brother-in-law took place in the District jail at 10:52 a. m. today. The rope was adjusted by the guard, Robert Strong, who performed the same grim office for Guiteau, and death was instantaneous. The crime for which Howard Schneider was executed was one of the most terrible in the criminal history of this District. He had for some time cruelly abused his wife and she sought and obtained the protection of her father. Schneider endeavored to induce her to return to him and to leave this city for the West. This was refused, and meeting her on the street one Sunday evening as she was returning from church, accompanied by her brother, he made a renewal of his demands. The wife still resisted and he at once fired five shots from a revolver, killing instantly the brother and fatally wounding the woman.

Bills in Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., March 17.—[Special.]—The anti-Pinkerton bill was passed by the House. In the Senate the bill to ascertain the will of the people of the State of Wisconsin upon the subject of election of United States Senators was killed.

FOR HARRIS' PARDON.

MASS-MEETING IN HIS BEHALF TO BE HELD.

Attorneys of the Condemned Man Say They Are Being Flooded with Expressions of Condemnation of Recorder Smyth's Decision—Full Reprieve Will Be Asked Gov. Flower for Harris—New York Subtreasury Adds to Its Gold Stock—News of the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—Carlyle W. Harris spent rather a moody day in his cell in the Tombs. Lawyer Joseph Moss visited him quite early, and the two discussed the verdict. Harris was angry. He paced up and down his narrow cell berating Recorder Smyth and the District-Attorney. When told that it was the intention of the authorities to take him direct to Sing Sing from the court room Monday morning after Recorder Smyth resentenced him, Harris was surprised. "I shall ask for two or three days' time in order to settle up my affairs here," he said.

Lawyer W. F. Howe said that so far no request for executive clemency had been made by him. "We're not quite ready yet," Mr. Howe remarked. "I intend to get up a mass-meeting of persons who believe Harris innocent, to be held either in Madison Square Garden or Cooper Institute, some night next week. The night I have not decided upon yet." According to Mr. Howe an eminent lawyer will preside at the meeting. Just who it will be he declined to say. "You will be surprised when you see who is there," he concluded. "There will be a large number of divines of all denominations, and altogether the meeting will be a gathering of the best people of this city."

Harris' counsel have already received letters from hundreds of the leading lawyers, politicians, and philanthropists of the city. All of these suggest that the popular voice will cry down Recorder Smyth's decision.

ADDING TO ITS GOLD STOCK.

New York's Subtreasury Gains Largely in the Metal—Improved Money Situation.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—In the last week the Subtreasury has gained about $1,500,000 in gold, nearly two-thirds of the amount being taken in today, when the increase in the gold stock amounted to $900,000. Two city banks deposited $800,000, and, having clearing-house balances to settle, took in exchange big and little legal tenders instead of gold certificates. Another $100,000 represented gold shipped here from Canada. The decrease in the amount of legal tenders held by the banks has been marked, and just now the financial institutions appear to be as willing to take them as to take certificates in gold. During the day there was a determined effort on the part of those who wish to see a rising market to make money easier and large amounts were offered at low rates. As soon as these offers become general there will be a readjustment of loans, money will become plentiful, and further gold shipments will take place. A single ship's quota of gold would carry off all that the government has above the reserve, and all the cash which has been saved up during the thirteen days of this administration would be swallowed at one gulp.

MAPLESON MAY WIN OVER ABBEY.

Both Wish to Furnish New York with Grand Opera.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—Col. J. H. Mapleson, the impressario, has submitted to George G. Haven of the New Metropolitan Opera-House company a proposition to take the opera-house and present grand opera during the winter seasons for five successive years.

There is a strong feeling among the stockholders in favor of awarding the lease to Mr. Abbey. Within the last week, however, Col. Mapleson has been able to satisfy Mr. Haven and his immediate associates that he is able to carry out financially any engagements into which he may enter, and on this ground he and Mr. Abbey stand on equal terms. Furthermore, Col. Mapleson has submitted his list of singers, and it is said the performers under promise to him make up a longer and stronger list than can be presented by Mr. Abbey.

Several stockholders were of the opinion today that Col. Mapleson's proposition would be favorably considered, particularly in view of the fact that under the arrangement suggested by him no assessment would be levied on the boxes, whereas under the arrangement with Mr. Abbey the assessment will be over $1,500 on each box.

HAMBURG WILL KEEP OUT CHOLERA

Dr. Virchow Thinks America Has Little to Fear from the German City.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Dr. Hans Virchow, son of Prof. Rudolph Virchow, the distinguished professor of anatomy at the University of Berlin, and himself one of the best of Germany's cholera experts, arrived here yesterday on board the Lahn. The professor goes to Chicago, where he is to represent his government as a Commissioner of Public Education at the World's Fair. When cholera was mentioned he said: "It is my opinion that you Americans have less to fear that the disease will be brought here from Germany this year than last. We are doing all we can to make it impossible for it to break out in Hamburg and other cities which it devastated last autumn. At Hamburg we are building new waterworks, and these will soon be completed. The city water will be taken from a point up the Elbe. Examination has disclosed the fact that the water is pure there and contains no germs of disease. Care will be taken that it in no way becomes infected, and after its arrival in the city it will be subjected to a filtering process which will, we hope, make it impossible to do injury. While here I shall try to ascertain what the United States is doing to prevent the return of the pest."

RECEIVER M'LEOD IS DEFIANT.

Reading's Ex-President Will Not Surrender Without a Struggle.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—There are abundant indications that Archibald A. McLeod intends to make as strong a fight as possible to retain his place as one of the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading property. His attitude toward the committee of general mortgage bondholders is one of defiance. He still has strong financial backing in Philadelphia, and the corporation which acts as trustee for the general mortgage is apparently in no hurry to begin proceedings. The following statement was made today by J. Edward Simmons, Chairman of the committee of the general mortgage bondholders of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad:

We shall insist on the removal of President A. A. McLeod as one of the receivers of the Reading property. We shall insist upon it in the interest of the property. We are not opposed to Mr. McLeod personally, but are working solely to protect the important interests we represent. McLeod has proved that he is not a proper person to have the direction of the affairs of the Reading company. For another thing, we do not propose that a new lien ahead of the general mortgage shall be created by the issue of the receiver's certificates.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE METROPOLIS.

Young Bloods Injure a Waiter at a Swell Birthday Spread.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—Edward T. Hall attained his majority and with it an inheritance of $100,000 last Saturday, and to show his appreciation of these two circumstances he invited a number of companions to a dinner at the New York Athletic club. The guests were Belmont Tiffany, a nephew of August Belmont, Frank Schlieringer, Young Morgan, the banker's son, and four others not members of the club. The fun ran fast and unrestrained and during its progress Theodore Morganthaler, one of the waiters, was struck in the eye by a glass thrown by one of the young men. Dr. Guiteras said today that Morganthaler probably would lose the sight of his eye. Mr. Hall expressed deepest regret for the affair and said he would pay all Morganthaler's bills and make any reparation in his power. An officer of the Athletic club said the participants in the affair undoubtedly would be punished.

Bishop of Liberia Invited to Chicago.

The Board of Managers of the Foreign Missionary Board of the Protestant Episcopal Church sent an invitation to the Rt.-Rev. Samuel David Ferguson, Bishop of Liberia, at Cape Palmas, to visit the United States during the coming summer for the purpose of attending the congress of Christian missions, to be held in Chicago while the Columbian Exposition is in progress. Bishop Ferguson is the only negro member of the American house of Bishops.

Were There Immigrants on the Naronic?

Herman Schulteis, lately European Commissioner to inquire into the immigration evil, said today in Washington that the missing steamer Naronic had several immigrants on board. "The information I received from Liverpool today I regard as reliable," Mr. Schulteis is reported to have said. "It is to the effect that the Naronic has been in the habit of carrying immigrants on its return to America. This last trip was no exception to the rule." H. Maitland Kersey, agent of the White Star steamship company, said tonight: "There is not a word of truth in Mr. Schulteis' statement. The Naronic had no steerage passengers on board except the drovers and other men carried over to care for the cattle."

Failure of Paper Box Manufacturers.

The failure of William Schwab, manufacturer of paper boxes, and the firm of William Schwab & Son, composed of William, Gustave, and Adolph Schwab, manufacturers of albums, using the style of the United States Novelty Album company, at the same address, was announced today. Siegfried Wertheim, the paip importer who failed March 1, is credited with causing these failures, having indorsed the Messrs. Schwab to indorse accommodation paper for him to a large amount. The total liabilities of the Messrs. Schwab, including this accommodation paper, are about $225,000.

Tammany Behind Poolroom Closing.

The powerful hands of the law still keep the bolts and bars on the poolroom doors securely locked. The more apparent the facts become that Tammany is behind the closing of the doors the more disheartened the poolroom keepers grow. The racetrack men are mightily pleased and hope the closing of the rooms may be permanent. The poolroom men still threaten to resort to the courts in order that the constitutionality of the Ives pool law may be proved, and thus put an end to the racing season in this State.

Tracy Succeeds Gen. Slocum.

The Brooklyn club has made a radical departure. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, for several years its President, retired from the office and ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy was elected in his stead. Ever since its organization, more than twenty-five years ago, the Brooklyn club was to all intents and purposes the Democratic club of the town. The change comes at a time when the Union League of Brooklyn is beginning to lose much of its character as a political club and to drift into purely social.

Mme. Duse's Farewell Performance.

Mme. Duse gave her farewell performance for this season at the Fifth Avenue Theater this afternoon. The play was "Camille." The house was packed and hundreds were turned away.

News Notes of Gotham.

Bryce Arthur White, the young Englishman who stole $15,000 from the Wallabout Bank of Brooklyn, pleaded guilty today and was remanded for sentence.

The last series of Salon concerts by Arthur Nikisch and the Boston Symphony Orchestra was given this evening in the great ball room of Mrs. Paran Stevens' residence.

Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court granted today an order for the commitment of Lloyd Aspinwall, the well-known society man, for the non-payment of $190 worth of personal taxes.

Dr. Robert W. Buchanan made application today for probate of the will of his wife, Mrs. Anna B. Buchanan. The doctor is now in the Tombs awaiting trial on the charge of poisoning his wife.

A London correspondent says: "A conversation with one of the Prince of Wales' intimate friends a few days ago gleaned the information that his Royal Highness has really made up his mind to visit the World's Fair at the end of the London season."

The sugar trust speculators served notice on Wall street today that they had sold out their sugar trust stock. They turned up on the Stock Exchange and elsewhere as loaners of millions of dollars. The loan market fell off at once, and at the close call loan rates were down to 3 per cent.

The result of the election of governors of the Manhattan club, as announced this morning, shows a decided victory for Tammany Hall. T. Sergeant Cram, President of the Dock Board, against whom a big fight was made by the anti-Tammany faction, received the largest vote of any candidate.

DINNER FOR JUDGE PETER S. GROSSCUP.

He Is the Guest of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity at the University Club.

The air at the University club last night was full of song at those moments when it was not pulsating with eloquence and the words of good fellowship. College men of times gone by to the number of more than half a hundred met there around a board not stinted for good things and warmed the tenderest sentiments of their younger manhood in the good cheer of the banquet table. The occasion of the gathering was a dinner given to Judge Peter S. Grosscup by the Chicago Alumni Chapter of the Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity. Such a dinner has been in prospect since the Judge's elevation to the Federal bench, as a mark of the appreciation in which his fraternity holds his preferment and his advancement in judicial honors.

Henry S. Boutell, attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad, was toastmaster, with Judge Grosscup on his right. The enthusiasm of the guests was not restrained even during the progress of the dinner itself, and burst out in frequent rounds of old-time college songs which, as

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FORGERY IS CHARGED

TRANSFER OF FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY LEASE IN QUESTION.

George W. Lederer Secured the Property for a Music Hall and Took Henry Well Into the Scheme—The Latter Accused of Illegally Selling the Lease—Police Raid an Alleged Den of Burglars and Arrest Three Inmates—Joseph Gentili Sent to the Penitentiary for Manslaughter

The scheme formulated last summer by George W. Lederer for a musical hall in the old First Regiment Armory on Jackson street has not been abandoned. Frank Upman and J. D. Fanning now have possession of the armory and are transforming it into a European hotel, but Mr. Lederer says he expects, through process of law, to eject them and get it back.

With this end in view his lawyers, Case, Hogan & Case, commenced suit yesterday for forcible detainer before Justice Foster, and it is set down for a hearing next Wednesday. The proceedings promise to be both interesting and sensational. Mr. Lederer is the manager of the Thomas Q. Seabrooke opera company and as his attraction will be here next week he is in the city in a double capacity. Behind this suit to oust Upman and Fanning hangs a story of the smooth way in which Mr. Lederer was confidenced by an individual whom he picked up on short acquaintance and took into partnership in the music hall scheme.

Mr. Lederer last night said that after he had matured his plans and rented the armory, one Henry Well approached him and proposed that they form a combination of some kind out of which they could make some money during the World's Fair.

"He furthermore," continued Mr. Lederer, "represented to me that he had $10,000 to invest. Thereupon I disclosed to the fellow my enterprise and offered to make him an equal partner in the business. He jumped at the chance and while there were never any copartnership papers drawn up I left him here in charge of the local work and went to London for the purpose of engaging talent. When I returned, Well told me that the money he spoke of belonged to his wife, and was tied up in property that he would have to sell. I gave him more time but he couldn't sell the property.

"Then we started to form a stock company and Well was to secure the subscribers. A month went by and he failed to get anybody. I then took the paper, went around, got a big brewer here to head the list for $10,000, started Well again, and returned to New York. From time to time he wrote me that the stock company was getting along nicely and that he would be ready to put a force of mechanics in the building to remodel it in a few days.

"Subsequently I learned much to my astonishment that these letters were written after Well had sold our lease to Upman & Fanning. My lawyers informed me one day that Well had transferred the lease and with his wife had gone to Europe. By representing to Upman & Fanning, who were exceedingly anxious to secure control of the property, that he held a power of attorney from me, they accepted the transfer papers with my signature forged to them. He had no authority whatever to do anything without my sanction. I understand that they paid him $2,000 for the lease.

"On the grounds of misrepresentation and forgery I am satisfied that it will not be a hard matter to regain possession. If I succeed it will only require thirty days to make the place into a music hall, much after the style of the Empire in London. If I fail, the chances are that a number of English artists, whom I engaged to come here during the Fair, will be after me for damages."

As an evidence that he means business Mr. Lederer brought with him to Chicago Waldeff H. Phillips, a New York lawyer. Well was kept a hide store on the North Side and soon found out. Frank Upman and J. D. Fanning are old hotel men. The former once ran the Briggs House and the latter the Revere.

POLICE ARREST ALLEGED BURGLARS.

One Is Recognized as a Notorious Criminal —Many Tools Also Taken.

The Central Station police received information a few days ago that a number of burglars and safe blowers were living at No. 154 Sangamon street. Thursday afternoon a search warrant for the premises was sworn out before Justice Lyon, and about 4 o'clock yesterday morning Detectives Rafferty, Plunkett, Alexander, Wood, and Bailey surrounded the house and effected an entrance. They found and arrested Charles Thompson, William Rider, and Charles Conrad. A quantity of jimmies, bits, braces, drills, and other burglar and safe-blowers' tools were confiscated.

At the Central Station Thompson was recognized by Capt. Shea as a notorious safe-blower and bank robber who was released from the penitentiary at Columbus, O., Jan. 14, 1891, and is wanted in Cincinnati for the famous Burbaum bond robbery in 1891, when the Burbaum safe was blown open and $5,000 worth of bonds stolen. There were three men implicated in the robbery, two of whom were arrested in this city and returned to Cincinnati for trial. They said their companion was Thompson, who has eluded arrest until yesterday.

Of Rider and Conrad the police as yet know nothing, but from their association with Thompson they are believed to be clever crooks. They claim to have recently come to the city from Omaha and deny having ever committed any crime.

FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Verdict Returned in the Joseph Gentili Case—Motion for a New Trial.

Joseph Gentili was found guilty of manslaughter by a jury in Judge Adams' court yesterday and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Gentili was charged with the murder of Joseph Bissier, who lived in the same house with him at No. 197 Ewing street. Jan. 18 Gentili said he was awakened by a noise during the night and going to the door leading to the apartment occupied by Bissier he saw a form and thinking it was that of a burglar he fired, killing his neighbor. In the prosecution, stress was laid on the fact that Gentili was a member of a secret society and that that might account for Gentili's action in seeking the death of Bissier. The prisoner was evidently expecting conviction, his face was bleached and set until the verdict was read, when he broke down and wept. His attorney gave notice that he would move for a new trial.

FOR THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Meetings Held to Raise Money for the Projected Homes.

Auxiliary No. 12 of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children, Mrs. Homer H. Boyington, President, met at the residence of Mrs. Clarence Knight, No. 3322 Calumet avenue, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Canfield addressed the meeting. The ladies of No. 12 will give an afternoon tea at the home of Mrs. Ira S. Mix, No. 3248 Indiana avenue, March 22. Auxiliary No. 10 of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children held its regular weekly meeting yesterday at Armour Mission. This auxiliary is to give an entertainment about the middle of April at Douglas Hall, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

In Favor of Lindblom.

The Supreme Court of New York at the general term reversed the judgment of W. S. Williams against Robert Lindblom for $83,000 upon the appeal of Lindblom. The legal effect of this will be to make the Illinois judgment in favor of Lindblom against Williams stand. This judgment with interest amounts to $32,000. The case was argued by Lindblom asking for a settlement of partnership accounts of the firm of Robert Lindblom & Co., in which W. S. Williams, W. G. Lee, and Nelson Van Kirk were partners. Subsequent to this W. S. Williams commenced the same proceedings in New York, and the New York referee without examining the books entered judgment against Lindblom for $41,000 with interest. This judgment Lindblom appealed from, with the effect stated in the foregoing.

Its Annual Reunion.

The annual reunion of the Sigma Chapter of Delta Gamma Sorority at Northwestern University was held at the residence of Miss Elizabeth Lindsay on Hinman avenue, Evanston, last evening. A number of the alumni were present. The house was artistically decorated in bronze, pink, and blue, the colors of the sorority. College songs were sung and a short but interesting program was rendered, which consisted of a violin solo by Miss Cornelia Meinhardt, and readings by Miss Sarah Parker, Miss Corinne Herbert, and Miss Elizabeth Whitely. Among those present were Mrs. J. S. Judd, Mrs. C. N. Zoublin, Miss Anna Smith, Miss Alida G. White, Miss Cornelia Ferris, Miss Nettie J. Hill, Miss M. Thompson, Miss Cornelia Meinhardt, Miss Anna Crandon, Miss Sarah Parker, Miss Anna Hitchcock, Miss Ethel Baker, Miss Alice Jones, Miss R. Kimball, Miss Emma Johnson, Miss Lena Golder, Miss Helen Bock, Miss Nina Howard, Miss Daisy Martin, Miss Julia Murray, Miss Bessie Kendall, Miss Ethel Babcock, Miss Elizabeth Pegram, Miss Louise Redfield, Miss L. Angel, and Miss Leila Crandon.

Imitation Liquors Seized.

Several seizures of bottled imitation imported liquors have been made by officers of the Internal Revenue Department. These were carried out under a clause of the internal revenue laws which provides that no spirits shall be sold under names other than those known to the trade. As the goods seized are not the genuine article they therefore are held to be improperly named. The seizures are being quietly made by the officers and the goods taken to the department, there to be stored in case of probable prosecutions. The imitations are in most cases carried out so far as the bottles and wrapping are concerned. Goods of this class would contribute revenue to the government if they were genuine and had been imported, and this is the reason that the government interests itself in the matter.

Charge Him with Embezzlement.

John J. Curran was arraigned before Justice Eberhardt yesterday morning charged by the Curran Mutual Aid and Building Association with having embezzled money from the association. Mr. Curran was President of the association up to last month, when the annual reports of the various officers was called for. Mr. Curran said he would need more time in which to prepare his report. The trustees of the association became suspicious and an investigation followed. It is alleged that it was found that a large sum of money which had been paid into the association had not been accounted for on Mr. Curran's books. Mr. W. Coyne, Financial Secretary of the association, secured a warrant for Mr. Curran's arrest. The case was continued until March 27 in $1,500 bonds.

Schuber, Kelly, and Sullivan Held.

Herman Schuber, Pierce Kelly, and Charles Sullivan, the boys arrested in Dr. Sempill's office Wednesday night by Detectives Rafferty and Alexander, while young Schuber was having a bullet wound in his left hand dressed, were arraigned before Justice Lyon yesterday morning charged with burglary. The officers have secured evidence to show that the young defendants had broken into several offices in the Sempill Block on the night they were arrested, and also had entered the office of Horatio M. Moore, No. 97 Clark street. The blood-stained revolver with which young Schuber had accidentally shot himself was found lying in Mr. Moore's office when that gentleman reached the place Thursday morning. The boys were held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000 each.

Maskers Dance at Assembly Hall.

The Woman's branch of the Scottish Assembly of Chicago gave a masquerade ball last evening at Assembly Hall, No. 75 Randolph street. The object was to assist in raising funds for the entertainment of Scottish visitors to the games of the Assembly at the World's Fair the first week in August. There was a large attendance and many attractive and original costumes were worn by the dancers. Music was furnished by Nevans' orchestra, and dancing was continued until an early hour this morning. A pleasing feature was the introduction of Miss Mab Mungall, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who sang several Scotch ballads. The Scottish Assembly has a membership of nearly 1,000, including the regiment of Royal Scots, over 350 strong.

Gives Its Sixth Annual Ball.

The Steamfitters' Protective Association gave its sixth annual ball at Battery D last night. Five hundred couples were present, and after the grand march at 10:30 dancing was indulged in until a late hour. Handsome souvenir programs in plush and silk of various colors were presented to the women. Prof. Kavanah's orchestra furnished the music. The officers of the association are: William Moloney, President; George H. O'Neil, Vice-President; James Ram-den, Recording Secretary; Thomas Gallagher, Financial Secretary; Edward Wade, Corresponding Secretary; William Hope, Treasurer; A. Tracy, Inspector; F. Donahoe, Guard; James Dovlis, Sentinel.

Hip Lung Granted $300.

Hip Lung, the Chinese merchant, petitioned the United States District Court yesterday to have his action in aiding the government in an opium seizure entered of record so that he could secure a certificate to lay before the Secretary of the Treasury. The court interpreted this curious document to mean a quiet demand on the government for pay for services rendered. Judge Groscup accordingly entered an order acknowledging Hip Lung's aid and granting him the sum of $300 for his services. The seizure was made in 1891, when Daniel Campbell was arrested for having in his possession 130 half-pound cans of opium. The property was confiscated and auctioned by the Marshal, over $500 being realized by its sale.

Railroad Commissioners Meet.

Members of the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners met in the office of the State Grain Inspector in the Insurance Exchange Building yesterday, but transacted no business. It was the first time the newly organized board had met in Chicago, but the members of the board had come to the city to look after individual business interests and not to attend a regular meeting. A regular meeting will probably be held next Monday, but in the meantime the board will look into the management of the World's Fair switches, questions on which are pending before the board. George P. Bunker, the new State Grain Inspector, was at his desk yesterday and received the visitors.

Honored by the Sultan.

Charles Henrotin, the stock exchange broker, has just received word from the Sultan of Turkey that his Imperial Majesty has conferred upon him the honor of Commander of the Order of Mejidie. Mr. Henrotin has been Turkish Consul at Chicago since 1876. The Order of Medjidie is the highest of the various orders in Turkey and its medal is worn only by those who are specially favored by the Sultan. The honor conferred upon Mr. Henrotin is meant as a recognition of his services. The costly medal will be forwarded at once. Mr. Henrotin was last year decorated by the King of Belgium with the Order of Leopold.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the First and Emanuel Methodist Episcopal Churches, Evanston, was held in the parlors of the First Methodist Church yesterday. Commencing at 10:30 o'clock, the meeting was continued throughout the day. At noon a lunch was served. Mrs. Dr. Terry conducted the devotional service. Those who took part in the programs offered were: Mrs. Grace F. Herbon, Miss Stella Bars, Mrs. Charles Raddin, Miss Ida Oakey, Louie Hobart, Mrs. Emily H. Miller, Mrs. Kimball, Miss Jennie Parks, Mrs. Charles Zoubler, Miss Sadie Corolims, Mrs. Dr. George, and the Rev. Dr. Little.

Wrecked by a Derrick's Fall.

A construction train on the Illinois Central railroad was wrecked yesterday afternoon at the Fifty-third street crossing by the upsetting of the "traveler." At the time workmen were lifting a heavy girder, and the strain, together with the wind, turned the derrick over the embankment. Engineer D. A. Murray, No. 134 West Twelfth street, was thrown under the engine but escaped uninjured. William Karl, No. 5613 Lake avenue; Thomas Owens, No. 3432 State street, and Henry Ericson, No. 7015 Jefferson avenue, were also in the "traveler" when the derrick fell, but all escaped injury. The accident will retard the work on the Illinois Central for two or three days.

File a Confession of Judgment.

A confession of judgment, growing out of the May street fire, was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday. The plaintiff is S. J. Carter, whom the Coroner's jury held to the grand jury on charge of setting the building on fire. The judgment is against the Garden City Molding company, of which concern Carter was Secretary, and is for $9,842. The company occupied the building. The confession was taken on a judgment note for $9,721 given to Carter and signed by John Weber, President of the company, and Etienne Chartier. All the parties except Weber were badly injured in the fire.

Charles C. Ives Held.

Dressed in a nobby and neat-fitting spring suit covered with a stylish overcoat Charles C. Ives, the New York life insurance agent, stepped into Justice Lyon's dock in the Armory Police Court yesterday morning. He was charged with forging the signatures of Hodge and Henry, managers of the New York Life Insurance company, to a check for $49, with which he had purchased a watch of the Brooklyn Watch company. No. 165 State street. H. M. Ayres, manager of the latter company, was complainant, and Ives offered no denial to the charge. He was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000.

Under Bonds to Keep the Peace.

M. Black and M. Rosenfield, partners in the French art and portrait studio, No. 253 State street, quarreled over the dissolution of partnership and a division of property, and it is alleged that Black threatened to kill his partner. He drew a pair of brass knuckles and attempted, it is said, to secure possession of a revolver which was in the safe, but the cashier, Lizzie Pullmacher, locked the safe door, thus preventing him. Both men were arrested and Justice Gleanon yesterday morning placed them under bonds of $300 each to keep the peace.

Suffocating Gas.

A. Downing, a saw filer at the World's Fair, was found in his room at the Bernard Hotel, No. 5306 Lake avenue, suffocated from inhaling gas. When Mrs. Williams opened the door she found the room filled with gas and Downing lying in bed unconscious. She called in two doctors. After two hours' work signs of life began to appear, and by 5 o'clock Downing was taken to the County Hospital. It is not thought that he can recover. In Downing's room it was found that a gas jet was partly turned on.

John Cronin May Die.

Three men entered John Cronin's saloon at No. 3150 Ashland avenue at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning and ordered drinks. After drinking several times Cronin detected one of the men trying to steal his watch from his pocket and a fight followed. Several shots were fired, two of which struck Cronin. One of the bullets entered his mouth, shattering his left jaw, and another struck him in the back of the head, glancing off and inflicting a severe scalp wound. Samuel Weckley and Michael Curtin, who were in the saloon at the time, went to Cronin's assistance and Weckley was slashed across the left wrist with a knife and Curtin was stabbed in the back of the head. Then the three men made their escape. Dr. Egan pronounced Cronin's injuries possibly fatal. Two hours after the occurrence Officers Hickey and Burke of the Desplaines Street Station arrested Joseph Mackey and William Conlon, who were identified as two of Cronin's assailants. The third man has not yet been arrested.

New Gospel Mission Hall.

A gospel mission hall was opened by the Chicago Evangelization Society, D. L. Moody, President, last evening at No. 191 West Madison street Meetings will be held every night in the week. The Rev. R. A. Torrey, Superintendent of the Bible Institute, will have entire charge of the meetings, and will be assisted in the work by the students of the Institute. Two hundred and fifty people were present at the exercises last evening.

Says He Was Pushed from a Train.

William Maloney, a laborer living at No. 606 Duncan Park, claims to have been thrown off an Illinois Central suburban train last night. He was found by the police near the tracks at Sixteenth street and was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured. His wounds are of a serious nature but will not prove fatal. Maloney says he was pushed from the platform of a coach without cause.

To Make Individual Displays.

The convention of stove manufacturers, which has been holding its session at the Auditorium for the last two days, concluded its business yesterday. The main suggestion discussed related to the manner in which the exhibits for which the manufacturers have been allotted space should be made. It was decided that each firm so desiring should make its own display.

Fox's Assailant Not Found.

The Central Station police have as yet found no trace of the bold thief who garroted H. G. Fox, collector of the First National Bank, on a stairway in the County Building Thursday afternoon and robbed him of $1,200. Mr. Fox was at work at the bank as usual yesterday and no suspicion of wrong-doing is cast upon him by the police or officials of the bank.

Retail Clerks Hire an Organizer.

The retail clerks hired an organizer who is to cover the Milwaukee avenue section of the city and see that every clerk there is enrolled as a member of the union. A ball will be held at Madison Hall April 10 to raise funds to start a permanent headquarters and to hire three more organizers.

Items.

The fifth annual reception of the Headly Alumni Association was held last evening in the Lincoln Park Refectory.

James Abbott lectured on England at the invitation of the Chicago Camera club last evening. There were ninety stereopticon illustrations.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the World's Fair Scottish Directory gave a masquerade and promenade last evening at Assembly Hall, No. 75 Randolph street.

The Chicago Central W. C. T. U. desires to make grateful acknowledgment of the receipt of $40 March 15 for the work of the Anchorage Mission from an unknown donor.

Auxiliary No. 8 will hold a special meeting March 21 at 2 p. m. in Room 209 Masonic Temple to complete the arrangements for the concert to be given March 30 in the Masonic Temple conservatory for the benefit of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children.

Martin O'Malley, who has been a detective at the Larrabee Street Station for eight years, was appointed Superintendent of Police of Lincoln Park yesterday in the place of Supt. Deshon, who has been at the head of the park police force for a number of years.

Attorney Manchester, who represents Eugene Dunnivant, who has a big damage suit against O. W. Potter, stated that he contemplating habeas corpus proceedings on behalf of the young man. He will wait, however, until the arrival of the young man's mother from California.

At the recent session of the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum resolutions were adopted protesting against the passage of the Johnson bill or the McInerney bill now before the Legislature or any similar bill the effect of which would make it impossible for fraternal societies to do business in Illinois.

After being out several hours a jury in Justice Brayton's court in the forcible detainer and entry suit of the Mecca company against the Standard Hotel company yesterday afternoon announced that it was unable to agree upon a verdict and was discharged. It is probable that a new suit will be at once begun.

Christian Hanson of Pullman was yesterday afternoon struck and fatally wounded by a southbound Michigan Central freight train at Ninety-ninth street crossing of the Illinois Central tracks. His skull was fractured, his right arm, right thigh, and left leg were broken, and his right hand crushed. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

Stephen Shurtleff, living at No. 268 South Desplaines street, while driving a horse attached to a coal wagon across the Western Indiana railroad tracks at Fourteenth street, was struck by a Santa Fé engine and thrown from his wagon. He was picked up unconscious, with a bad scalp wound, and was removed to his home in the ambulance.

OPPOSED TO ALL PUBLIC SCHOOL FADS.

Patriotic Order Sons of America Adopt Some Strong Resolutions.

At the meeting held at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Clark and Washington streets, Thursday evening, thirty camps of the Patriotic Order Sons of America being represented and 500 members being present, the following resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote:

Whereas, The public press and public generally have been agitating the question of allowing what is called "fads" to be taught in our public schools, and

Whereas, It seems to be necessary that all patriotic organizations, aye, all patriotic citizens, who believe in the efficacy of our public school system and its civilizing and harmonizing influences, to place themselves upon record on this important question, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, in mass-meeting assembled, do most earnestly assert that we will use our individual and united efforts to the end that the public money be expended in a manner that shall most benefit the greatest number, and while we believe that some of the so-called "fads," namely, drawing, music, in fact anything that tends to develop the mind and fit the recipient for the arduous battle of life, would be beneficial and under some circumstances might be encouraged, yet we believe that as long as there are from 20,000 to 30,000 children who are unable to attend the public schools for the lack of room and proper accommodations these things be crowded out until such time as ample provisions can be made by our city that will enable every boy and girl to attend the public schools; and be it

Resolved, That we are heartily in favor of the teaching of nothing except what is strictly termed the English course; and, be it further

Resolved, That while we know but one country and one flag, we will encourage the teaching of but one language, believing that our country, flag, and language should form a trinity that all the people of this broad land should be taught to respect; and, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the public press that the people may know how we, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, stand on these important questions.

GEORGE P. SMITH,
A. E. GAMET,
THE REV. H. W. BOLTON,
Committee.

Attest:
W. A. SAUNDERS, State Secretary.

THE REV. MR. CHINIQUY MAKES CHARGES.

He Asserts That Incendiaries at Ste. Anne, Ill., Burned His House.

MONTREAL, Que., March 17.—[Special.]—The Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, the celebrated ex-priest and anti-Romanist, who was called away from Montreal to Ste. Anne, Ill., where his house had been destroyed by fire, has returned and will spend the remainder of his life in Canada. His financial loss is $19,000, but his literary loss, in library and manuscript, is irreparable. There was no doubt whatever, he said, that the fire was incendiary. He had been threatened that if he did not leave Ste. Anne he would be burned and his house and family with him.

Five Thousand Shade Trees.

A dispatch from North Galveston, Tex., dated March 17, says: "Abundant shade is insured for this the future metropolis of the gulf. Every day is 'Arbor day,' and more than five thousand shade trees have been planted and are growing. North Galveston bids fair to be the loveliest as well as the busiest city in the gulf country, with her magnificent location, her elegant shell paved street, and her wealth of verdure."

WEARING THE GREEN.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATED BY IRISHMEN IN CHICAGO.

Pontifical High Mass at the West Side Church Named in Honor of the Saint—Father Egan Delivers a Panegyric—The Grand Parade in Command of Father O'Sullivan as Marshal Parades Through Down-Town Streets—The Societies in Line—Features of the Day.

Mythology tells us that along in the closing days of the fifth century an Irish apostle or missionary playing a lute headed a procession of serpents and destroyed them by leading them into the sea. One escaped. The missionary led it to an inland sea and there charmed it to the bottom of the lake, where it is still supposed to be. Thus were the snakes driven out of Ireland. At another time this apostle drove his staff into the ground and, behold! it blossomed into a shamrock. Thus his faith triumphed before the people.

The missionary was St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland and the great apostle to the Hibernians of today. Since he joined his brother saints, some 1,400 years ago, his death has been commemorated wherever a son of Erin lives by processions, meetings, and religious rites. The shamrock has always been the symbol of the day, and he who is so fortunate as to possess a real sprig from "the ould sod" is envied by his fellow Irish men.

In keeping with this custom the Irish men and women of Chicago celebrated with impressive rites, eloquent oratory, old-time melodies, and a splendid street pageant, with the shamrock on their coats and in their hats and the flag of Ireland in their hands, the 1,400th anniversary of St. Patrick's death yesterday.

Began with Religious Ceremonies.

St. Patrick's is a holiday in the church, and, faithful to tradition, the celebration began with high mass at St. Patrick's Church, Desplaines and Adams streets. The church was crowded. It was a pontifical high mass, at which Archbishop Feehan represented the Pope. His attendants were Fathers Gaitnan and Gill. The mass was celebrated by the Rev. D. Riordan, with Father Kearns as deacon and Father John Dunne as subdeacon. After the gospel the Rev. P. A. L. Egan delivered a panegyric on the patron saint of Ireland and referred to the work of Christian civilization wrought among the pagan kings of Ireland by the missionary. Prof. J. H. Winder had charge of the choir and the musical portion of the services was in keeping with its surroundings.

Then, in the afternoon, came the parade in which 3,000 Irishmen marched. It was a great parade and compared favorably with previous celebrations of the day. The sky was clear and the sun shone brightly on the marchers. The sidewalks along the line of march were crowded and green shone everywhere. All Irishmen in Chicago had a day off, and many of their country cousins were with them to enjoy the fun. They had plenty of it before the sun went down.

Haymarket square was the rendezvous for the different organizations which took part in the parade. Long before the hour for starting Marshals, Captains, and Lieutenants were riding swiftly through crowds of people already assembled at that historic square. The crowd became a jam before 2 o'clock. Shortly after that time the Grand Marshal of the day, the Rev. Father O'Sullivan, left the shade of the Haymarket monument and ordered the procession to move.

Marshal O'Sullivan's Aides.

He had appointed fifty aides. The list included:

County Commissioner Michael J. Kelly, P. B. Flannigan, County Delegate A. O. H.; L. Henely, State Delegate A. O. H.; John F. Finerty, Fathers J. M. Cartan, J. C. McCormick, E. A. Maguire, P. J. Dore, P. J. Coughlin, James M. Scanlan, John Finn, James McGavick, Alexander McGavick, Lawrence Cunningham, D. J. McCafferty, and W. Hackett; Maj. W. C. McClure, Capt. T. Colbry, Capt. John P. Coan, Lieut. John Birch, Martin McInahey, P. O'Sullivan, Dr. O'Malley, J. F. Keating, P. J. Cahill, Capt. L. Buckley, William Webb, J. F. O'Malley, Joseph P. Mahoney, Michael McInerney, Capt. Cokery, Daniel Cronin, Roger C. Sullivan, J. J. Mahoney, Commissioners James A. O'Connell, F. E. Coyle, and Charles Bryne, M. S. Hyland, E. E. S. Eagle, County Attorney James Mahen, John Tobin, David McCann, John Mackin Jr., John Murphy, County Agent James E. O'Brien, Ald. John Mahoney, Ald. John J. Brennan, John P. Dohoney, A. J. Ford, Capt. T. J. Ford, C. F. O'Brien, M. J. Keane, M. J. McCarthy, John F. O'Conner, Patrick Cummings, John G. O'Donnell, Frank Agnew, Dennis McCarthy, John Nugent, Timothy F. Ryan, James A. O'Brien, Edward Hayes, William Hearley, J. J. Sloan, Thomas McInerney, James McHale, William Gavin, F. O'Neil Jones, Con O'Donnell, Hugh Kelly, James H. Lynch, M. Fracing, J. Burke, John F. O'Brien, John Gillan, J. Hyland, John Bolen, M. J. Maloney, Frank McKeogh, John J. Leonard, Edward Hayes, Dr. McGrath, T. A. Beckett, Harry Fleming, Henry C. Cermody, J. P. Dougherty, Frank T. Nichols, Stephen Griffin, the Rev. M. Curran, John C. Schubert.

Organizations in the Parade.

With Lieutenant Gibbons in command of twenty five police officers at the head the procession started south on Desplaines street. Each organization took its place according to official program. The assignment of the different organizations in the column was as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.
M. J. Kelly in command.
Platoon of Police.
Grand Marshal, the Rev. Father O'Sullivan, and 30 mounted aides.
Officers of Irish-American Council in carriages, first carriage John Foley and James Conroy.
Knights of St. Patrick, 15 mounted men, M. J. O'Brien in command.
Band.
Patriotic Sons of Father Mathew, uniform corps, 35 men, Capt. O'Brien in command.
Cadet corps, 20 boys, followed by members of the Father Mathew T. A. and B. Society in citizens' clothes.

SECOND DIVISION.
Gaelic Athletic Association clubs, 170 men, Thomas E. Jones in command, mounted. Clubs following in order: Emmets, Inniefails, Davitts, Grattans, Emeralds, Brian Borus, Finertys, Liberators, O'Connells, Fitzgeralds.
Band.
Pullman Holy Rosary Cadets, Capt. Graham in command, 50 boys.
Divisions Ancient Order of Hibernians No. 137, 350 men, B. B. Flannagan, County Delegate, in command. Division closed by officers in carriages.

THIRD DIVISION.
Band.
Clan-na-Gael Guards, 85 men, Maj. L. R. Buckley in command. Company A, Capt. Gorman. Company B, Capt. Reid.
Robert Emmet Guards, 25 men, Capt. T. A. Becket in command. Citizens in carriages.
Carryall containing boys and girls dressed in green.

The column moved south on Desplaines street to Jackson, east on Jackson to Michigan avenue, north on Michigan avenue to Washington street, west on Washington street to Clark, north on Clark street to Erie street, west on Erie street to Wells, south on Wells street to Lake street, west on Lake street to Desplaines street, and south to Washington street, where the parade disbanded.

Features of the Day.

In the parade were neatly uniformed representatives of all the leading Irish societies in the city. Many were on horseback and in carriages, but the larger number walked. The Hibernian societies and the armed guards were especially attractive. Many bands interspersed among the marchers made the air musical with selections from Irish and American patriotic songs. As the procession moved down Desplaines street the lines of spectators cheered each society as it passed. At this point was the largest crowd. The sidewalks and street were black with humanity from Randolph street to Jackson street. A large crowd had gathered in front of St. Patrick's Church, where a review by the Mayor and church dignitaries had been announced. No such review took place. But that made no difference with the crowd. Another crowd was seen at the Clark street entrance to the Court-House, where the Common Council and city officials were announced to hold forth. They did not hold forth. Mayor Washburne was attending a funeral in another part of town.

The time required by the procession to pass a given point was forty-five minutes, and the parade was over before 6 o'clock. One of the unique features of the parade was an Irish jaunting car. Another was a band wagon filled with girls with green flags. All through the procession the American and Irish flags were profusely mingled with the banners of the different societies. The line of march was laid out in such a manner that at some time during the afternoon every down-town street car line had to stop for it to pass. The festivities of the day were continued during the evening, and each loyal Irish heart pronounced St. Patrick's day, 1893, a tremendous success.

Events of the Evening.

Members of St. Bernard's Church held a St. Patrick's celebration in Mariowe Theater last evening.

The De Soto club held a St. Patrick reception and banquet last evening in De Soto Hall, Nos. 1294 and 1296 West Van Buren street.

The Chicago Bachelor club gave a St. Patrick's night dance in Van Buren's Opera-House.

The nineteenth annual reception of the Knights of St. Patrick was held last evening at the West Chicago club. The following were in charge: Reception committee, P. J. Kennedy, T. E. Ryan, P. O'Bierne, John Powers, John Shannon, Matthew McGinnness; Floor committee, J. H. Carmody, Chief, T. J. Doyle, M. Tobin, James F. Wilmot, John Tobin, John Cody. The grand march was led by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carmody.

The Verge d'Or gave its second annual St. Patrick's night reception in the Lessing Club-House.

In Walsh's Hall, Milwaukee avenue and Noble street, the "United Societies" gave a "St. Patrick's night" reception and ball. The "United Societies" are four courts of the Catholic Order of Foresters and Columbia Council, Royal Arcanum.

Company C of the Hibernian Rifles gave a St. Patrick's ball at North Side Turner Hall last night. Those in charge were: Reception committee: Lieut. Jere Sheehan, Chairman; Lieut. Seth Wheeler, Sergt. Joseph Healy, Capt. Timothy Glennon, P. Roddy, John McGuire, Capt. D. Crodick, Philip Lynch, Thomas Gavin, Capt. M. W. Sullivan. Floor committee: William Kernis, Chief; John Murphy, M. Brown, Denis O'Connor, J. W. Mullins, P. Considine, Edward Lynsky, Joseph Hayes, Thomas O'Gorman, Corporal Needam.

ONAHAN SPEAKS ON IMMIGRATION.

Fervid Address by the Chicagoan on an Important Question.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 17.—Trouble between Bishop Richter and the Ancient Order of Hibernians materially reduced the size of the St. Patrick's day parade; but this evening Hiberuian Hall, lavishly decorated in green, was crowded by Irish citizens. The chief address was made by W. J. Onahan of Chicago. Referring to foreign immigration Mr. Onahan said:

We cannot be indifferent to the legislative measures proposed in order to restrict and regulate foreign immigration to the United States. Every civilized state and community possesses the indisputable right to protect itself against dangerous and unwelcome intruders—as criminals, paupers, and persons afflicted with infectious diseases, and the like—but when it is proposed to go beyond these limits and to exclude immigrants in general I submit that the proposal is contrary alike to justice and sound policy. It requires no logic or argument to demonstrate that the stupendous progress of this country in population, wealth, and in industrial development is due largely to the influences of this foreign immig

PULLING FOR PLUMS.

MORE ILLINOIS SPOILSMEN REACH THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Gill, Hinrichsen, and Others Saying Good Words for Friends—Palmer and Forman Hard at Work for Their Henchmen—Oberly Troubled by Hot Competition for the Indian Commissionership—John P. Res of Minneapolis Wants the Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—[Special.]—Lieut.-Gov. Gill and Secretary of State Hinrichsen added themselves to the Illinois colony this afternoon. T. B. Carson of Urbana came in about the same time. The State officials, according to their own story, came down for a pleasure trip and struck a snowstorm. The Lieutenant-Governor was steered up against Col. William R. Morrison, whom he had never met. The Illinoisans who are here could not tell the newcomers what the prospect was for the State getting anything in the way of big appointments. They had not been able to find out for themselves and they did not think the Lieutenant-Governor and the Secretary of State would have any better luck. Mr. Hinrichsen, before he sat down to dinner, had a load lifted off his mind about the Jacksonville Postoffice. He hunted up Senator Palmer and wanted to know if it were true that ex-Postmaster Chambers could not be appointed because he held the office during the former Cleveland administration. Senator Palmer told him not to be uneasy. The rule was a flexible one, and in the Jacksonville case would be construed in favor of the old Post master.

Senator Palmer took "his boys," John Donnelly, Andy O'Connor, and Mike McInerney, around the departments again. He also introduced James Quinlan of Waukegan to the President with the statement that Quinlan had his indorsement for the postoffice.

Representative Forman introduced Collector Murphy—they call him that now—to the President. The Pinkneyville man was presented as the future Collector of the Cairo district.

State Senator Craig feels sure of the Mattoon postoffice. He has the indorsement of Senator Palmer and the members at large, Black and Hunter.

There are pretty nearly enough members of the Legislature here to make a quorum. They claim that the Congressional reapportionment bill will go through.

LOOKING TOWARD THE TREASURY.

Officehunters Cast Longing Eyes at Secretary Carlisle's Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—[Special.]—There is one department which is not slighted by the bread and butter brigade, and that is the Treasury. Illinois is not at all backward in improving this golden opportunity, and the record shows today the addition of the following names to the rest of the unemployed: W. K. Murphy of Pinckneyville wants the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth District; James Conick of Chicago covets a position as Special Agent of the Treasury Department; George C. Harrington of Watseka has an idea that collecting revenues in the Eighth District would be a very pleasant and satisfactory undertaking, and at the same time reward him for his political work hitherto; Sixth Auditor of the Treasury would suit E. Southworth of Litchfield; and J. J. Kouhn of Chicago has an idea that Supervising Architect Edbrooke has been in office long enough. Last but not least is J. W. Hunter of Knox County, whom nothing short of the Collectorship of the Fifth District will satisfy.

There are still a few Hoosiers left who want office, and Eph Inman of Shoales, Ind., wants to be Revenue Agent. Evidently Daniel S. Thomas of Rushville is not aware that Gen. Rosecrans was appointed Register of the Treasury as a Democrat, since the former has put in an application for the place now held by the hero of Stone River, who is recuperating in California and will resume his duties shortly. S. M. Ralston of Lebanon and E. F. Williams of Terre Haute are neck and neck for the Collectorship of the Seventh District. At the White House today the name of Joshua Jump of Terre Haute was presented for Collector of Internal Revenue. "Joshua Jump," said the President. "Well, Jump is a good name for a Collector."

Michiganders are not at all modest in their claims for positions and E. E. Myers of Detroit has cast an anchor to windward for the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. William Hake of Grand Rapids wants to be Collector of the Fourth District and Thomas Lovidge of Grand Haven wants the same position at his port. John J. O'Neil is hustling to be Collector of Customs at Port Huron.

Over in Iowa W. G. Sweeney of Dubuque is crying with a loud voice for the Surveyorship of Customs at that point.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT OFFICES.

Some Rich Plums That Will Be Dispensed by Secretary Hoke Smith.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—[Special.]—For Commissioner of Pensions the latest applicant is John P. Res of Minneapolis, who came out in support of Cleveland about the time that Secretary Gresham and ex-Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh were experiencing a change of political convictions. An Ohio man, S. S. Yoder, at present Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, would also like to dispense patronage among his former comrades, and he is hot after Gen. Raum's position, having despaired of reelection as Sergeant-at-Arms. Not to be outdone by her twin sister, St. Paul has an idea that one of her citizens, R. W. Johnson, is a good enough friend of the soldiers to be Commissioner of Pensions. A trio of Indianans also want the places—G. S. Jones, Manilla; W. E. McLean, Terre Haute; and C. A. Zollinger, Fort Wayne. Gen. S. T. Busey of Illinois is also casting longing eyes at this rich, ripe persimmon, being closely pressed by Harrison H. Wheeler, who hails from Ludington, Mich.

For the position of First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions E. L. Brownell of Spirit Lake, Ia., has the comforting assurance that no to date he is the only openly acknowledged candidate in the field. J. W. Breen of Chicago thinks that Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office would make a mighty good handle to his name, and in this ambition Dr. J. McGee, who claims Michigan as his home, thinks he will make a good man to sign land warrants, too.

Bishop Oberly is not alone in his aspirations for the Indian Commissionership, and a merry war is in progress for this very desirable plum. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong and ex-Congressman Lucius M. Miller of Oshkosh, Wis., are candidates; so is John G. Trunnion of Indiana, who promises to make it warm for the other contestants.

PLEADED WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Senators and Representatives "Talk Office" with Mr. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—[Special.]—Senators and Representatives had the call at the White House today, and few of them neglected to pour burning words and suggestions into the ears of the patient President.

Rules confront visitors at every turn and twist of the Executive Mansion nowadays. At the main door is conspicuously posted the latest regulations adopted by the President and signed by his private secretary. This is the first time that the magnificent plate-glass doors have been thus marred.

Inasmuch as the Senate will not meet until Monday, callers upon the President today had their labor for their pains, and in a majority of instances they were told that it would be just as well to file all papers in the department in which the applicants were seeking service.

It being Cabinet day the rush ended at about 11 o'clock, when Secretary Carlisle, the first member of the Cabinet to put in an appearance, entered the mansion. The Cabinet was in session for about an hour and a half, although several of its members staid behind for some time longer, discussing the affairs of their departments with the President. All the members remembered that today was the 60th anniversary of the birth of the Secretary of State and did not fail to congratulate Mr. Gresham. Secretary of War Lamont suggested that it would be the President's turn tomorrow to receive congratulations, as he will celebrate his 56th birthday on that day.

The visitors consisted chiefly of Senators and Representatives, including Voorhees and Turpie of Indiana, Carey of Wyoming, Palmer of Illinois; Representatives Martin, Brookshire, and Bynum of Indiana, Forman of Illinois, and Henderson of Iowa. Gov. Matthews of Indiana was also a visitor. He came merely to pay his respects.

While the Indians delegation was in the White House today Representative Martin presented the name of Jerome Herff of Peru to be Consul at Havana.

HOOSIERS AFTER POLITICAL PAP.

Indianians Not Backward in Putting in Claims for Office.

After publishing the names of divers and sundry candidates in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin who would like to perform odd jobs for Uncle Sam, THE TRIBUNE this morning presents a few names of residents of Indiana who also aspire to earn salaries from the National Government. Here is the latest concerning them and their desires:

Indianapolis—Ex-Gov. Gray, Minister-elect to Mexico, returned from Washington yesterday wearing a bad cold but a happy smile. He said he had no means of knowing how any of the other Indiana applicants for office were coming along, as his time had all been taken up with his own affairs. He said it would be six weeks before he would be ready to start for his post. Gov. Matthews left Indianapolis suddenly for Washington and arrived there yesterday afternoon. It is not known exactly why the State Executive should have taken a flying trip to see the President, but it is believed he will have a good word to say for Will E. English's candidacy for a foreign ministry, and at the same time put a nail in the coffins of both Shanklin and Morse, who are bitter opponents of the Governor. It is given out that Indianapolis can have another ministry and it is believed Morse can have it, although he is now confined to his bed dangerously ill. Shanklin would also like a ministry or a consular position, and both the editors have the first call on Mr. Cleveland's gracious favor. It is beginning to look as if young Mr. English would have to accept a minor position, if any. The rush for offices from Indiana is growing more and more alarming, and word comes back from Washington that Mr. Cleveland is getting disgusted with Hoosier presumption, and those who have not been on to the capital to lay before him their claims in person had better delay the matter, or leave it to Senators Voorhees and Turpie. A new feature in the way of official reward is that Mr. Gresham's friends in Indiana will be taken care of along with the rock-ribbed Democrats.

Goshen—For Postoffice, Elias Gortner, Milton M. Gaientine, David L. Miller, Joseph C. Beck Jr., Joseph A. Beane; United States Consul, Walter H. Dierdoff; State Bank Examiner, Abraham F. Wilden.

Lafayette—For Postoffice, W. Bent Wilson, James B. Pailey, Nicholas W. Box, George T. Beardsley, and Michael H. Kennedy. Col. John S. Williams is in Washington, but just what he is after is not known.

Connersville—For Postoffice, John M. Higgs, William Merrill, and the Rev. Charles Reed; United States Consul to Berlin, Dr. Joshua Chitwood; Third Auditor Treasury, J. E. Smith.

Peru—For Consul to Cuba, Jerome Herff; for Postmaster, Frank McElheny, Orson Durand, John M. Jackson, Aaron Miller, M. E. Ream, Charles Shields.

Terre Haute—For Postmaster, A. H. Donham, A. W. Hunter, A. G. Austin, N. R. McNabb; Collector of Internal Revenue, Joshua Jump, James Bolton; Mississippi River Commissioner, Crawford Fairbanks; United States Judgeship (to succeed Gresham), Cyrus F. McNutt; Land Office Registership, A. D. Weeks; Consulate (worth $3,000 or more), Jonathan Lee; Navajo Indian Agency, Andrew J. Grimes; Medical Pension Examiner, Dr. A. W. Spain.

Michigan City—For Postoffice, F. C. Grischow, W. A. Bray, and C. A. Valentine.

Muncie—Postoffice, Thomas McKillip, A. L. Shudeler, Eph Smell, Thomas Duncan, Charles W. Kilgore, J. M. Graham; Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District, Roscoe C. Griffith; Postoffice Inspector, Q. A. Kirkwood.

Elkhart—For Postmaster, Davis Compton, Clarence Knickerbocker, W. J. McKahin. Thomas Anderson, William Theis, Ellis M. Chester, Dr. Bowers.

Madison—Consul to Monnheim, George E. Trow; Special Agent Treasury Department, John Adams; Superintendent of Construction of Public Building at Madison, John H. Spillman, A. S. Chapman, and Tomas Cochran; District Attorney, Charles A. Korbly; postoffice, Cleon T. Branham, John W. Scott, Zin C. Jones, Ed G. Nicklaus, Joseph M. Cravens, Samuel Herin, Mrs. Bessie H. Woolford, John Adams, Lewis K. Lodge, W. H. Rogers, and Joseph T. Brashear.

Logansport—For postoffice, Dr. H. D. Hattery, V. C. Hanawalt, John Hawkins; Consulships, D. P. Baldwin, Wils Berry; United States District Attorney, J. C. Nelson; Indian Agent, Dr. J. H. Banta.

Anderson—Daniel F. Mustard, Pension Agent at Indianapolis; Dr. C. E. Diven, Consul at Cork; Dr. J. N. Vanmeter, Collector of Internal Revenue; James E. Burke, Superintendent government printing office; Lewis Johnson, Superintendent of Farming at Winnebago Indian Agency in Nebraska; Edwin Cain, Surveyor of the port at New Albany. The appointment of Dale J. Critchenberger as Postmaster knocked out eleven other applicants for that place.

Valparaiso—Consul to Vancouver, Prof. H. A. Williams; Postmasters, Charles M. Gogan, John Brodie, S. Ross Martin, and W. F. Spooner; Pension Examiners, Dr. D. J. Loring and Hiram Green; Internal Revenue Collector, Henry Stratton.

New Albany—For postoffice, Charles W. Schindler, Charles B. Scott, John Thornton, Adam Heimberger, and James M. Gwin, cousin of Secretary Gresham; for Collector of Internal Revenue, Thomas Hanlon.

La Porte—Postoffice, S. E. Grover, N. D. McCorick, George H. Story, Fred Hausheer, and Charles Simon; Revenue Collector, William H. Parker; United States Marshal, George W. Reed.

Richmond—Consul, C. I. Egbert; Revenue Collector, J. H. Mocke; Postmaster, John G. Schwegman, John P. Thistlethwaite, John H. Roling, J. F. Elder, Benjamin Wissler, and Luther M. Meirnz.

Greencastle—Traveling Postoffice Inspector, W. Bristol; Internal Revenue Collector or Controller of the Treasury, Col. C. C. Mattson; for Postmaster, M. D. Bridges, J. L. Randel, Louis Stegg, and Judge M. M. Bachelder.

Crawfordsville—For Internal Revenue Collector, Walter F. Hulet; Consul at Belfast, Cornelius Cunningham; any foreign mission, Steven Lee and Charles Bowers; District Attorney for Arizona, James R. Hanna; Internal Revenue Collector for New Mexico, G. W. L. Brown; postoffice, W. W. Morgan, Ed Voris, Walter Hulet, John Booe, Miss Brenda Starr, E. E. Hoskins and others.

Columbus—Col. Harry Daily, Martin Jewell, and Charles Lacy are candidates for Postmaster; Thomas Rush and Thomas J. Shoemaker are candidates for Collectors of Internal Revenue.

Wabash—John I. Hoover is a candidate for Postmaster and Meredith H. Kidd is a candidate for Assistant United States Attorney-General.

Shelbyville—For Postoffice, Edward A. Major, John W. Vannoys, William J. Burton, and Andrew J. Higgins.

Fort Wayne—For member of the Mississippi River Commission, James M. Barrett and Judge Allen Zollars; Pension Board, Dr. J. M. Dinnen; Postoffice, Wright Rockhill, Dr. S. C. Metcalf, Prof. Ungemach, John Menning, and William Meyer; United States Marshal, William Meyer; Collector of Internal Revenue, Judge Samuel M. Hench; Judge of the United States Court in one of the Western Territories, Judge Robert Lowry; Consulship, Montgomery Hamilton.

Indianapolis—Consul at Liverpool or Paris—S. E. Morss, editor of the *Sentinel*; Minister to Sweden or Switzerland, W. E. English; Foreign Consulate, Percy Hord; Consul at Buenos Ayres, B. D. L. Glazebrook; Consul-General at Berlin, Robert Metzger; Collector of Customs, Morris Donnelly; Foreign Consulship, Joseph B. Keeling (the last three named are Gresham Republicans); United States Attorney, John W. Kern; Assistant United States Attorney, Frank Hord; United States Marshal, George W. Geiger; Postmaster, Albert Sahm; Superintendent Railway Mail Service, D. J. Colbert; Collector of Internal Revenue, George L. Dixon; Recorder of Deeds, L. C. Christy (colored), editor of the *World*; Doorkeeper of the House, Chief Watch at Pension Office, or private secretary to Vice-President Stevenson, Capt. T. J. Dunlop; First Auditor of the Treasury, Louis Jordan; Treasury Department, Joseph Riley; Immigration Agent, Michael Dugan.

Evansville—Postoffice, John J. Nolan; Collector of Internal Revenue, John J. Sinzicch and Frank Tardy; Collector of Customs, George W. Haynie and Walter R. Hill; Assistant District Attorney, J. F. Winfrey.

MAWHOR MURDER TRIAL SOON TO OPEN.

Accused of Poisoning His Fifth Wife—Sudden Deaths of the Other Four.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17.—[Special.]—William Mawhor, a farmer of Pottawattamie County, Ia., is to be tried in the Circuit Court there next week for the alleged murder of his fifth wife, Across the road from the Mawhors lived the Harris family, the nearest neighbors. On the night of Oct. 25 the Harrises were sent for by Mawhor and told that his wife had been taken alarmingly ill. Mr. and Mrs. Harris immediately went over and found Mrs. Mawhor in great agony. Mr. Harris started for Riverton for Dr. Cowger, but before the doctor arrived the woman was dead. Dr. Cowger, whose daughter married Mawhor's son, in reply to a question of the old man as to the cause of his wife's death said it was undoubtedly a case of strychnine poisoning. Mawhor's fourth wife was taken ill one night and died the next day. The body has been exhumed and an attempt is being made to analyze the contents of the stomach. His third wife was Mrs. Martha Cone. She died near Axtell, Kas., several years ago. Since Mawhor's arrest the woman's brothers had the body disinterred and strychnine was found in the stomach. His first and second wives also died suddenly, as did his brother, who lived with him in California. The first wife died in California about 1865. A month previous to the death of wife No. 5 Mawhor induced her to take out an insurance policy of $5,000 in the Equitable Life of New York. Mawhor was made the beneficiary to the amount of $3,000, the remaining $2,000 being divided between Mrs. Mawhor's two children. It is understood that the Equitable will not settle this claim until the termination of the Mawhor trial. When Mawhor was searched by the Sheriff a bottle of strychnine was found in his tobacco pouch.

GROVER LIKES IT NOT.

LATEST NEWS FROM HAWAII NOT RELISHED AT WASHINGTON.

Announcement of English and Royalist Intrigues Causes a Change in the Instructions to Blount—Cleveland Said to Be Displeased at the Make-Up of Senate Committees—Senators Discuss the Cases of Mantle, Beckwith, and Allen—Hoosier Editor on His Dignity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—[Special.]—English intrigues in Hawaii may cause a change in the administration's policy. There was a raising of eyebrows in official circles today over the dispatches which told how the Royalists were looking for support from the English interests, and how Maj. Wodehouse, the British Minister, was seeking to discredit the provisional government. His meddling is natural enough, for he has all along been in favor of the Queen. It does not seem to have occurred to some of the officials here that there was any meddling by another Englishman, Davies, the guardian of the Princess Kaiulani, in coming to Washington on a self-appointed mission. He has been given plenty of unofficial encouragement here, and has shown his delight at the apparent unfriendliness of Mr. Cleveland's administration to annexation. Davies is the agent at Honolulu of the Canadian Pacific railroad. It was he who secured the rejection of the treaty negotiated by Mr. Blaine, but his present intrigues are not so dangerous as those of the British Minister in Honolulu, and the administration seems to recognize this.

Hawaiian matters were again discussed at the Cabinet meeting today. The result took the form of two type-written pages of additional instructions to Commissioner Blount. The most that can be made out of it is, that the additional instructions were made necessary in the light of the last news from Hawaii. It is believed that the reports indicating an increased activity on the part of the English have prompted a change in the previous instructions, so as to offset any inroads that may be made upon the influence maintained up to this time by the American representatives at Honolulu. It is reported today that the instructions which Mr. Blount was expected to convey to Minister Stevens contemplated a withdrawal of the Boston's battalion from their station on shore, and an explicit disapproval of Minister Stevens' act in establishing a temporary protectorate.

Princess Kaiulani of Hawaii, with her chaperone, paid a pleasant social call on Mrs. Cleveland today.

Messrs. Castle and Thurston and Mr. Paul Newmann left Washington tonight. Mr. Castle is en route home, intending to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu the 31st. The others will return to Washington and await the outcome of Mr. Blount's visit to the Hawaiian Islands.

CLEVELAND IS DISPLEASED.

Reorganization of Senate Committees Not Liked by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—A story has been published that President Cleveland had inaugurated a fight against the Senate because of his displeasure at the manner in which the committees of that body have been organized. It was said that Mr. Cleveland was very indignant because of Mr. Hill's assignment as a member of the Judiciary committee, and Mr. Murphy's to the Committee on Commerce, and that he had served notice on the Senate that no nominations would be sent in until these assignments were changed. The story is incorrect. Mr. Cleveland might have been better pleased if the Senate committees—for instance on Finance—had been organized differently, but he does not intend to manifest any displeasure or disappointment he may feel. The attention of several of the Senators, who called at the White House, was called to the published story, and they unanimously denied any knowledge of the alleged strained relations between the Senate and the President.

SENATORIAL RIGHTS DISCUSSED.

The Cases of Mantle, Beckwith, and Allen Debated in Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The first of the reorganized committees of the Senate to get to work was that on Privileges and Elections, which held a session this morning. The only cases discussed—and that, too, in an informal manner—were those of Mr. Mantle and Mr. Beckwith, appointed by the Governors of Montana and Wyoming, respectively. The question before the committee was whether, it being the beginning of a full term and the Legislature having refused to elect, the certificates were valid and whether the Governor was authorized to appoint. The conditions in the case of Mr. Allen of Washington are somewhat different. When the term of his predecessor expired the Legislature was still in session and did not adjourn until the 10th of March. There was a vacancy in this case which it could have filled, but did not, and after the Legislature adjourned the appointment was made. The result appears to be the same in all three cases, and it is probable that it will be considered from the same basis. The precedent most referred to is that of James Lanman, who, in 1825, was appointed by the Governor of Connecticut to fill a new term but was denied his seat, and, according to the records of the Senate, his case was for more than fifty years the established precedent. It was held that the Constitution conferred upon the Legislature alone the power to appoint a Senator for a new term.

The present committee is divided on the question, and the division is not drawn according to party lines. There will probably be majority and minority reports, and this, it is thought, will be the cause for a protracted debate, with the end in view of finally establishing a precedent that shall be the law of the Senate.

SNUBBED THE GOVERNOR.

Editor Shanklin Refuses to Shake the Hand of Indiana's Executive.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—[Special.]—One of the local papers gives the following account of an event of interest to Hoosier Democrats:

Considerable talk and some little excitement has been occasioned among Indianans in town by a little incident which occurred last night in the lobby of Willard's Hotel. Editor Gil Shanklin of the Evansville (Ind.) *Courier* snubbed Gov. Matthews of that State by refusing to take his proffered hand. Mr. Shanklin was talking with a group of friends in the hotel when Gov. Matthews approached. The Governor spoke pleasantly to the members of the party, and turning to Mr. Shanklin, said:

"How do you do, Mr. Shanklin?" at the same time extending his hand.

Mr. Shanklin simply bowed and placed his hand behind his back.

The snub was direct and unmistakable. In order that there should be no unpleasant scene one of the other members of the party drew Gov. Matthews aside and the matter was dropped.

The trouble between the two men dates from the recent campaign, in which Shanklin was an ardent Cleveland supporter, and the Governor, it is said, looked more after his own success than the interests of the national ticket. The fact that Mr. Shanklin was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in Indiana against Mr. Matthews may also have had something to do with the ill-feeling between them.

VARIOUS NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Likelihood That Statistician Dodge Must Give Place to a Younger Man.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—[Special.]—No confirmation can be had of the story that Statistician Dodge of the Agricultural Department is to be retired. It is not unlikely, however, that some time during this administration Mr. Dodge will give way to a younger man. Some of the Michigan Congressmen are pressing Henry W. Robinson, Labor Commissioner of that State, for the position, but he has never had anything to do with agricultural interests. A few years ago he was the Republican candidate for Congress against Judge Chipman, the present member from Detroit.

Teller on the Coinage Question.

Senator Teller was today asked for his opinion respecting the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons yesterday that the British delegates would be instructed to oppose every bimetallist scheme presented at the conference. The Senator said the declaration meant that Great Britain would absolutely oppose free coinage of silver on terms of equality with gold, but he had no doubt that England would be willing to support a reasonable proposition that was more practicable than the Rothschild scheme.

Quincy's First Appointment.

Josiah Quincy, First Assistant Secretary of State, made his first appointment today. It was that of Dean F. Curry of Albion, Orleans County, N. Y., to be commercial agent at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The appointment being that of a commercial agent it was not necessary to send it to the Senate for confirmation.

Capital Briefs.

The battleship New York will be given a preliminary trial by its builders the 21st inst. to enable the constructors to remedy any defects.

Secretary Hoke Smith has accepted the resignation of Thomas H. Musick of Missouri, Chief of the Patents and Miscellaneous Division.

Attorney-General Olney today appointed Frank Strong of Arkansas General Agent of the Department of Justice, vice F. C. Foster, resigned.

It is stated on good authority that the President has selected John H. Wise as Collector of the Port at San Francisco, and that his nomination will go to the Senate next week.

A movement is on foot, with the sanction of Private Secretary Thurber, to uniform the attendants at the White House, with a view to affording visitors to the mansion an opportunity to apply to the proper persons for information.

Among the applicants for the position of Controller of the Currency whose papers are not on file are: Witten McDonald of Missouri, Bacon of Goshen, New York; J. D. Abraham of New York, and Scott Wike of Illinois.

Ex-Representative Rogers of Arkansas, whose friends endeavored to have Mr. Cleveland select him for the Attorney-Generalship, has refused the tender of the Assistant Attorney-Generalship for the Interior Department. He is a candidate for the office of Solicitor General.

The statement that a protest, numerously signed by prominent citizens, against the consummation of the extradition treaty with Russia would be sent to Secretary of State Gresham was shown to the Secretary this afternoon, who said he had not received the protest; and in reply to a question whether it would avail anything said he thought not.

It appears from statements of members of the Democratic Caucus committee that the subject of the appointment of the executive officers of the Senate has not been taken up, but that the committee has been discussing matters connected with the general policy of the party, or, as one member of the committee put it, "things of vastly more importance than a few offices."

RATES REDUCED, DULUTH TO CHICAGO.

Action Taken by the Western and Northwestern Lines—Other Railway News.

The Western and Northwestern lines of the Western Freight Association concluded their session at Chairman Midgley's office in "The Rookery" yesterday. A material reduction was made in rates on lumber and plate iron, bar iron, iron pipe, and structural iron from Duluth to Chicago. Lumber was reduced 4 cents per 100 pounds—namely: from 20 cents to 16 cents. The iron articles were reduced 7 cents per 100 pounds—namely: from 22 cents to 15 cents. These reductions, it is claimed, were forced by the Chicago and Northwestern and Wisconsin Central lines, against the almost unanimous vote of the other roads. The lines desiring to protect Chicago interests tried to have the same rates made from Chicago to Duluth on the same articles, but the lines interested in the building up of Duluth interests as against Chicago defeated the proposition to defeat this city.

Another reduction was made in rates on pig iron from Chicago to Mississippi River points, Keokuk to Dubuque inclusive, and to St. Paul and Minnesopolis. The rate from Mississippi River points was reduced to $1 a ton, a reduction of 50 cents, and the rate to St. Paul and Minneapolis was made $2 a ton, a reduction of 50 cents. These reductions were made to give the local industries a chance to compete against the low rates made from Southern iron points.

A rate of 7½ cents was made on Excelsior, C. L., from Freeport to Dubuque. It was also decided to make a rate of 12½ cents on straw wrapping paper and strawboard from Waterloo and Cedar Falls to Chicago. The question of through rates and divisions with the Duluth and Iron Range railroad via Cloquet was referred to the Chairman. The application for a rate of 16 cents, Chicago to La Crosse and Winona, on shipments taking sixth-class rates originating east of the Indiana-Illinois State line was declined. Application for reduced rates on whisky, alcohol, etc., Chicago to Duluth and Superior, was also declined.

Through Trains to Galveston.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17.—A St. Louis-Dallas-Galveston vestibuled limited train service over the St. Louis and San Francisco and Santa Fé routes, in anticipation of World's Fair traffic, is officially announced. General Passenger Agent Wishart of the 'Frisco has sent out from St. Louis headquarters the announcement that commencing with Sunday, April 2, the St. Louis and San Francisco and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé railways will inaugurate through express train service between St. Louis and Galveston, Tex., in both directions, via Paris, Dallas, and Cleburne. The south-bound Galveston limited will leave St. Louis 9:30 p. m.; arrive at Galveston 10:30 a. m. second morning. The north-bound train (Columbian limited) will leave Galveston at 8:45 p. m., arrive St. Louis at 7 a. m. the second morning. These trains will be vestibuled throughout and run solid without change between St. Louis and Galveston daily, making connection at St. Louis for Chicago, serving all meals south of Monett, Mo.

Canadian Railroad Projects.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Another important railroad deal is on the tapis. A bill is before the Dominion Parliament to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Railway company, amalgamating the Baie des Chaleurs, the Great Eastern, Montreal and Sorel railway, Montreal Bridge company, Ottawa Valley Railway company, Pontiac and Pacific railway, and the Ontario and Pacific Railway company into one huge company with a capital of $10,000,000. The bill also empowers the company to construct a railway line from Gaspe to St. Marys. Power is also desired to connect with a line of railway in Michigan, which gives color to the report that this scheme is backed by the Northern Pacific and is really destined to be a transcontinental line with numerous ramifications. The bill has been reported in committee and will now pass the House.

Railway Notes.

The directors of the Rio Grande Western railway company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1.

The Westinghouse Air Brake company has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent and an extra dividend of 5 per cent. This means the distribution of $500,000.

Representatives of the Traveling Passenger Agents' Association, a national organization, met at Cincinnati yesterday to fix a time and place for the next annual meeting. On account of the unusual work attending the World's Fair travel it was decided to not meet in 1893, but to hold the next meeting the second Tuesday in January, 1894, at New Orleans.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES CELEBRATE.

West Side Conductors and Drivers Have a Reception at Uhlich's Hall.

The employés of the West Side Street railway company took a "night off" last night and, with their best girls, celebrated the fifth annual reception given by the Conductors' and Drivers' Benevolent Union of West Chicago at Uhlich's Hall, No. 19 North Clark street. Four hundred couples were present and enjoyed a program of twenty-two numbers. The entertainment was in charge of the following committees:

Floor Committee—Augustus Pottratz, chief; Frank Kirkhoff and Thomas Cassin, assistants; E. L. Maguire, Patrick McElligott, Matthew Killeen, Harry Krygsman, Harry B. Sill, O. C. Lindquist, William Lester, John L. McNaughten, William Needham, Anthony McDonald, Michael McDermott, John H. Lewis, Peter Nickell, J. R. Burrows, P. Hanley, William Bowler, Thomas Lynch, James Dier.

Reception Committee—Henry Grace, John Travis, James Waldron, James Dier, Warren Bennett, H. J. Smith, Michael Smith, M. Melloy, Pat Bolger, D. McElligott, Victor Johnson, Henry Wilson, Hugh Casey, Tom Dwyer, Pat Tighe, W. G. Scollard, E. J. Grace, Sam Bosnak, T. Kehane, Henry Eikenkoter, Pat Walsh, Martin Herbols, J. P. Anderson.

The officers of the union are as follows:

Patrick J. Rhines, President; John O'Hara, Vice-President; James McGrath, Treasurer; James Waldron, Financial Secretary; H. J. Smith, Recording Secretary; M. J. Grace, Corresponding Secretary; Thomas Cassin, Inspector; Augustus Pottratz, Doorkeeper; Albert Fournier, Static.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Bottom of the Sea
Yields no pearl that can exceed in beauty teeth whitened and cleansed with that incomparable dentifrice, the fragrant SOZODONT. A rose is coral rosier than the gums in which such teeth are set. So say the ladies, who are the best judges in such matters.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c bottle.

Coughs.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" allay the irritation and stop the cough. Sold only in boxes.

The best regulator of the digestive organs is Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Delicious. 25c a bottle.

TO KEEP UP PRICES.

MR. ADAMS OWNS IT THE OBJECT OF THE SCHOOL DESK TRUST.

He Admits to the Senatorial Committee That the United States School Furniture Company Practically Controls Thirteen Other Concerns—Contract for Five Years—Decline of Rates—Business Manager Guilford Speaks for the Board of Education—Figures Offered by Way of Comparison.

The Senatorial committee for the investigation of the school desk trust was in session at the Sherman House yesterday. An attempt was made to call the meeting in the morning, but as it was impossible to get a quorum the members adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Manager William R. Adams of the United States School Furniture company was the first witness. There were present when he began Senators Ford, Humphrey, Ferguson, Mursett, O'Malley, and Noonan. Chairman Arnold not being present, Senator Humphrey was chosen to preside in his stead. Senator Ford acted as interrogator.

Mr. Adams admitted that an agreement existed between the Battle Creek Furniture company and the United States Furniture company prior to the fire which destroyed the factory of the former. His company bought the salvage after the fire. There was no agreement by which the factory was not to be rebuilt. Referring to the contracts between his house and others he admitted that the agreement precluded any of those entering into such contract or from selling to any other individual or corporation. His firm agreed on the other hand to take the entire output of such companies during the five-year life of the contract.

"You control the price of the output of each of these thirteen factories with whom you have contracts, do you not?"

"We control the price we pay."

"Then you are able to control the business of all those companies, are you not?"

"During the life of the contract, yes?"

"Did each of these companies lose its identity when it entered into agreement with your company?"

"No; we simply control their output."

"In fixing the consideration in those contracts what was considered?"

"Chiefly the business done the preceding year."

"Was it not for the consideration of their ceasing to do business?"

"In each case we provided that they should not do business during the five year life of the contract."

Mr. Adams said the object of the organization was to get fair prices, but that he thought prices had gone down. There were about thirty companies in the organization. The movement, he said, was a mutual arrangement, and no effort had been made to get in outside companies.

Business Manager John A. Guilford of the Board of Education then took the chair. He said he was manager when bids were accepted for furnishing school rooms in 1892. They were taken in December, 1891. The United States company came in on the second acceptance of bids. The Manitowoc company was the lowest bidder. The contract was awarded in January, 1891, to that company. It furnished goods on that bid until it was burned out. He then readvertised for bids. In June a contract was awarded to the United States company. There were two other bidders. The price paid was from $1.88 to $2.38, according to the desk. He could not say as to the comparative value of the desks furnished by that company and others. Contracts for desks for 1893 were let to the Henry School Furniture company of Grand Rapids at prices ranging from $1.85 to $2.10 for the same desks. He submitted figures of the awards since 1888 to show that the prices paid now were higher than in the first-named year. The figures follow:

No. of Desk.	1888. Detroit Seating Company.	1889. Cleveland Seating Company.	1890. Grand Rapids Seating Company.	1891. Manitowoc Company.	1892. Henry School Furniture Company.
1	$3.10	$2.00	$1.95	$1.95	$2.10
2	2.10	1.75	1.95	1.95	2.05
3	2.00	1.75	1.80	1.80	2.00
4	2.00	1.50	1.80	1.80	1.95
5	1.90	1.50	1.75	1.70	1.90
6				1.70	1.85

He said there seemed to be no difference in the quality of the desks furnished.

"At what prices did you award the contracts to the Manitowoc company in 1891 and 1892?"

Mr. Guilford referred to a note-book for the figures, which he gave as follows:

No.	1891.	1892.
1	$1.95	$1.90
2	1.95	1.90
3	1.80	1.87
4	1.80	1.85
5	1.70	1.65
6	1.70	1.65

He did not know whether the company was a member of the so-called trust or not. An adjournment was then taken to next Friday, when it is expected several members of the Board of Education will be subpœnaed to appear before the committee to tell what they know of the workings of the alleged trust.

SUPREME COURT TO SETTLE THE MATTER.

Recorder Chase Secures Permission to Carry Up an Agreed Case.

Recorder Chase appeared before the County Board Finance committee yesterday and secured permission to expend a part of the receipts of his office in carrying a case to the Supreme Court of Illinois. The case in question is an agreed one begun by John Stephens when he was Recorder in 1890 to decide whether an abstract from the Cook County office is marketable. Prior to that time certain lawyers had refused to take a Recorder's abstracts as meeting the clause in sale contracts calling for the delivery of a "marketable abstract." It was thought the business of the Recorder's office would be increased if the court should decide that an abstract from that office was marketable and the test case was begun accordingly. The case went to the Appellate Court and was decided as the county desired. It is now desired that the Supreme Court shall pass upon the question, and the Recorder will be allowed $150 for paying the court costs to get the decision. Mr. Chase also asked that he be allowed to engage a collector for the purpose of getting what he can of $3,100 in bad debts contracted by persons who, during the last three years have, it is said, been allowed to take abstracts from the department before paying for them. The collector will be allowed, and he will receive as compensation one-third of all he collects.

Dance a Reel in the Court-House.

Notwithstanding the County Board passed an order that the county offices should close as far as practicable yesterday, few of the county officials gave their employés a holiday. Recorder Chase had all the women of the writing department at work. During the afternoon an itinerant f

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SANDOVAL SENT AWAY

COLOMBIA EXPELS A PROFESSIONAL REVOLUTIONIST.

It Is Understood He Was Trying to Make Mischief in Peru—Battle Will Be Fought at Santa Ana Today—Bomb Exploded in the Official Residence of United States Minister Potter at Rome—M. Barboux Makes a Plea for Acquittal of Charles de Lesseps.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, March 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Ruiz Sandoval, the professional revolutionist, who sought refuge in Colombia after his expulsion from Honduras by Gen. Domingo Vasquez, has now been expelled from this republic. He had sought an asylum in the Venezuelan legation, when word was taken to him that he was to be arrested by the Colombian authorities. Sandoval's right of asylum in the Venezuelan legation was apparently not recognized, for he was arrested today and placed on board a steamer which sails from Colon to New York. Sandoval is more than indignant over his arrest. He made a vigorous protest against the action of the Colombian Government, and declared that it would cause the discontinuance of diplomatic relations between Colombia and Venezuela. Sandoval claims to have intimate relations with Gen. Crespo, the active President of Venezuela. He claims to have been on a special mission for Gen. Crespo, who, he says, will take notice of his arrest. The Venezuelan Consul says, however, that no action will be taken by his government, because Sandoval is not a citizen of Venezuela.

Sandoval has been visiting the revolutionary leaders in various Central American republics. He gives out hints that his mission was to sell them arms, which were to be furnished by Gen. Crespo. He was on his way to Tegucigalpa to join Policarpo Bonilla, the leader of the revolution in Honduras, when he was captured and expelled from the country by Gen. Vasquez. It is believed that Sandoval had made arrangements to meet ex-Dictator Pierola of Peru, who is now in this city as the guest of the Ecuadoran Consul. Pierola is waiting for an opportunity to enter Peru and begin a revolution to again place himself at the head of that republic. Sandoval, it is said, was ready to make a contract with Pierola to furnish arms for use in his proposed revolutionary expedition to Peru. This is not the first experience Sandoval has had with the Colombian Government. He was exiled from this republic in 1885 on account of his connection with the Prestan revolution.

Plotting in Nicaragua.

Plots of a revolutionary character are reported by correspondent in Monagua, Nicaragua. A leading merchant in Leon was suspected of being one of the leaders of the proposed revolt. His store was searched by government agents who seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The merchant committed suicide in order to avoid arrest. Documents were found in the merchant's store which implicated Col. Saenz, ex-Military Governor of Leon; Augustin Duarte, ex-Secretary of State, and Col. Anastacio Ortiz in the revolutionary scheme. Duarte and Ortiz were arrested and thrown into prison. Saenz's house was searched and several cart loads of arms were found and seized. Saenz and other leaders received warning of the exposure of their plans and are now in hiding. There is great excitement in Leon and Monagua. The fire of revolution is smoldering and it is feared the flame may soon appear.

BATTLE WILL BE FOUGHT TODAY.

Government Troops Being Massed at Santa Ana—Tavarez Must Fight.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, March 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Exciting news may be expected at any moment from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. A correspondent at Artigas telegraphs that the vanguard of the troops sent by the general government in Rio Janeiro to reinforce the Castilhosta army has reached the vicinity of Santa Ana. These troops are under the command of Gen. Tellos. They attacked the position held by Gen. Tavarez, commander of the federal army, which has been besieging Santa Ana, but that General avoided a battle because he is short of troops and ammunition. It is evident, however, that a battle will be fought tomorrow, because Gens. Guarny and Isidoro are massing the government troops around Santa Ana and Tavarez will not be able to avoid a fight, although he will have to battle with a force much larger than his own.

Will Destroy Paper Money.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says the Government of Argentine has resolved to destroy $5,000,000 each month in order to reduce the circulation and prepare for specie payments. It has also approved the treaty with Chile on the boundary question.

Admiral Victorica, Secretary of the Navy, refuses to resign or to push the inquiry into the causes of the wrecking of the warship Rosales. The Admiral's son was declared by the court-martial which investigated the matter to have been in part responsible for the wreck.

Preparing to Revolt at Catamarca.

A correspondent at Catamarca, Argentine, telegraphs that Chief of Police Daza, who is the leader of the discontented element, has demanded the resignation of Gov. Ferrari. The Governor declined to resign and Daza is organizing his followers and preparing to begin a revolution.

HEAVY DEFALCATION IN MEXICO.

Shortage of $400,000 Discovered in the Guanajuato Branch of the National Bank.

GUANAJUATO, Mex., March 17.—A sensation has been caused by the arrest and imprisonment of Felipe Osante, a prominent and wealthy merchant of this city, on the charge of being connected with the recent defalcation in the Guanajuato branch of the National Bank of Mexico. The shortage is placed at $400,000. There is a number of prominent people implicated in the systematic robbery, and all are now under surveillance. The disclosures are having a serious effect upon banking affairs in Mexico.

BOMB FOR AN AMERICAN MINISTER.

Explosion in Minister Potter's Official Residence in Rome.

ROME, March 17.—A bomb exploded at 6:30 this morning in the Ancini Mattei Palace, the residence of United States Minister Potter, and which was engaged by Mr. Potter in December last as his official residence during his term of service. The explosion of the bomb did but slight damage to the building and nobody was injured.

The Ancini Mattei Palace is a notably beautiful structure blending ancient and modern art. The building is occupied by two other families besides that of United States Minister Potter. As a similar outrage was perpetrated in the same building in 1892, and as Mr. Potter only engaged the building for a few months, in the closing days of that year, it is believed that the fact of the palace being inhabited by the American Minister had nothing to do with the outrage, but that the motive for causing the explosion was to gratify a desire for vengeance upon the proprietor of the palace, irrespective of whether the residents of the palace were injured or not.

This was the motive suspected at the time of the first explosion, and there is no reason to take a different view now.

The United States Minister called at the Foreign Office this afternoon and told Sig. Brin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, he was convinced that the explosion was not intended to injure him or to affront the United States Government. He expressed his regret that such an embarrassing incident had occurred, and assured Sig. Brin of the sympathy of the United States Government and its willingness to let the affair pass unnoticed.

Sig. Brin thanked him for his visit, and two hours later returned the call to inform him that the Italian Government felt the deepest regret on account of the inconvenience caused Mr. Potter and his family by the explosion.

The Palace Mattei was originally an aggregate of separate buildings, which occupied the block between Via Caserina de Funeri and Via Paganica. It was remodeled in 1818 by Carlo Maderna, and is said to be one of his finest productions. In the fronts of the entrances, in the arcades and along the sides of the court a great number of ancient reliefs are built into the walls. In the court are "Mars and Rhea Silvia" and "Apollo with the Muses" and the "Caledonia Hunt" and "Rape of Proserpine." In the portico "Tarpei of Mithras," "Apollo with the Muses," and a Bacchanalian procession, all from sarcophagi. The statues in the court and niches on the staircase, some of them much modernized, are of no great value. The stucco decorations of the ceiling on the staircase are well executed.]

PLEADS FOR DE LESSEPS' ACQUITTAL.

Barboux Closes His Argument in the Panama Lottery Bill Trial.

PARIS, March 17.—M. Barboux, counsel for Charles de Lesseps, resumed his argument for the defense at the opening of the court this morning. He maintained that Charles de Lesseps had been ignorant of the manner in which the late Baron Reinach used the money paid to him by the Panama Canal company, and he also argued that the evidence presented in the case proved that the efforts of Clemenceau, Floquet, and De Freycinet to prevent a lawsuit from being instituted by Reinach against the Panama company had been made solely in the interest of the government.

M. Barboux in concluding said that from the outset of the trial the country had looked upon it less for its value than as a symptom of French public life. All these men wore the harness of office, and not alone those accused here, but others also might have been prosecuted in order to satisfy public opinion. Quoth he:

Why were the Rouviers and Thevanets let go? Doubtless because it would have been dangerous to prosecute them. Remember Lafontaine's saying: "According as you are powerful or miserable the judges of the court will pronounce you white or black." Your consciences, jurymen, will dictate to you a verdict whereby you will earn the imperishable honor of having done justice to an honorable man, restored fame to an illustrious name, and compensated the country for the prestige lost through the accusation of one of her noblest children.

Murmurs of applause greeted the close of M. Barboux's address.

M. Dubuit then proceeded to argue in defense of M. Marcus Fontane. He urged that there was nothing in evidence to sustain the charge against Fontane and that he was being made to pay for devotion to his chief, M. de Lesseps.

M. Dubuit was cheered today on account of his spirited protest yesterday against Premier Ribot's imputation on members of the bar in his statement in the Chamber of Deputies. When M. Dubuit arrived in the robing-room of the Assize Court before the resumption of the Panama trial today the members of the bar cheered and waved their official caps for several minutes. M. Dubuit was warmly congratulated on his effort as a successful refutation of M. Ribot's charges.

The incident, which arose out of the report that the counsel for Cottu intended to make an open statement in court to the effect that a certain foreign Ambassador was among the recipients of Panama bribery money has excited the keenest indignation among the members of the legal profession.

Americans in Paris.

The following Americans registered here today: Woolf Ludlow and family, Chicago; Mr. Mercur and family, Mr. Mackibben and family, Philadelphia; Dr. and Mrs. Jewell, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Oregon; Mr. and Mrs. Haydin, New Orleans; Gregory Hast, William Sexton, William Forington, William Webster Nencross, the Meister Glee Singers, New York.

Cloudy in Paris.

The weather today was cloudy and showery. The temperature ranged from 41° to 50°. Strong southwest to north-northwest winds.

BARON SCHRODER'S HOUSE ROBBED.

Gen. Williams Loses His Personal Effects and the Baroness Her Jewels.

LONDON, March 17.—The residence of Baron Schroder in Cheshire was plundered last evening by burglars. The Baron had for his guest Gen. Owen Williams, the noted military man and friend of the Prince of Wales, who figured in the baccarat scandal as one of the men intrusted with the secret of Gordon Cummings' alleged cheating at play. The Baron and his family and Gen. Williams were dining, when thieves took advantage of the engagement of host and guest in the dining-room to enter Gen. Williams' room and make a general clearance of his personal effects, including his watch. They also stole the jewels of the Baroness Schroder, amounting in value to £3,000, and made their escape with their booty.

Liberator Society Swindlers on Trial.

At the Old Bailey today James Henry Granville Wright, William Hobbs, and George Newman were put on trial for frauds in connection with the Liberator Building Society. The accused pleaded not guilty. Jabez Spencer Balfour, late Liberal member of Parliament for Burnley, and now a fugitive from justice, is alleged to have been concerned in the frauds.

TABLEAU OF PASSION AT PARIS.

Curious Experiment in Amusements at the Vaudeville Theater.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A curious experiment has been made at the Vaudeville Theater. Under the title of "Drames Sacres" a piece was played purporting to represent the passion, or rather the tableaux thereof. The verses were by Armand Silvestre, but unfortunately they were not good. The music, which was by Gounod, was not extraordinary. On the other hand, the scenery was magnificent, representing the old Italian pictures of Christ and the Apostles in the costumes of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Several of the tableaux will have an enormous success if the public, in its incontestable desire to counteract realism, will carry its spirt of antagonism far enough to comprehend this mystical spectacle.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

TERRIBLE REVENGE OF A MINER.

Explodes Ten Pounds of Dynamite in the Pit—He and Six Others Killed.

BERLIN, March 17.—A miner named Boehme purposely exploded ten pounds of dynamite today in the iron mine of Volkmarskeller in the Harz district. He and six other miners were torn to atoms. Upon leaving home this morning Boehme gave his wife a letter which he said was not to be opened until noon. The letter said merely that Boehme would never return. Boehme's motive is supposed to have been revenge, as he had had trouble recently with the superintendent of the mine and was constantly quarreling with his fellow workingmen.

REINACH'S PAYMENTS TO HERZ.

Crispi Got 50,000 Francs for the Doctor's Decorations.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Fresh discoveries have been made from Reinach's papers which prove that the late Baron gave 12,000,000 francs to Herz. In this amount is included the sum of 50,000 francs given to Crispi in March, 1891, in consideration of his conferring upon Herz the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

Crisis Imminent in Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, March 17.—The Storthing has passed, by a vote of 64 to 50, a resolution asserting the right of Norway to a separate Consular service abroad and complete autonomy at home in all matters not described in the Act of Union of 1814 as pertaining to the union of Norway and Sweden. A repetition of the Cabinet crisis and the deadlock of last summer between King and Parliament is imminent.

Brevities by Cable.

GLADSTONE AND SALISBURY BETTER.

Lord Salisbury is in better health. Mr. Gladstone was so well recovered yesterday that he drove to the House of Commons.

TO OPERATE DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY.

It is reported at Lisbon that Baron Mereck, Chairman of the Nyassa company, has submitted to Portugal proposals for the formation of a company to operate the Delagoa Bay railway.

WRECKAGE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL FOUND.

A large lot of deals, planks, and battens belonging to an American vessel have been washed ashore at the Orkney Islands. The wreckage bears the appearance of having been a long time in the water.

ANOTHER BLOW TO CAPRIVI.

The committee of the Reichstag on the army bill has rejected the second reading of the bill. The committee then adjourned until after Easter. This vote is another blow to any hope that remained to Chancellor Caprivi of the ultimate passage of the measure.

Headache, neuralgia, spasms, sleepiness, cured Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free bottle, druggists.

DIED IN GREAT AGONY

JULES FERRY, THE FRENCH STATESMAN, PASSES AWAY.

Convulsions End the Career of a Man Who Had Achieved Renown and Honors—Aubertin's Bullet, That Struck Him in 1887, Finally Causes His Demise—How He Became Known as "The Man of Tonquin"—Incidents of His Life Portrayed by a Friendly Pen.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—M. Jules Ferry, but recently elected President of the Senate, died suddenly this evening. His death has made a great sensation in the world of politics. He was one of those upon whom the people

JULES FERRY.

counted in the event of the Republic changing its constitutional form. He was a candidate for the Presidency, without success, and it was the impression of the public that he would be again a candidate in future elections. His death is not yet generally known.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

PARIS, March 17.—M. Ferry's death was caused by heart disease. The affection of the heart, from which he suffered, was due to the effects of a bullet striking a rib near the base of the heart at the time he was attacked by Aubertin in 1887. He was seized with spasms early this morning, and despite every effort made by the physicians who were hastily summoned the convulsions continued to grow in violence until at 6 o'clock in the evening he expired in a terribly severe spasm.

Mme. Ferry's Sorrowful Story.

Mme. Ferry said in an interview with a reporter this evening:

"For the last two weeks M. Ferry had complained of difficulty in breathing. He would start up in the night occasionally gasping and choking. Several times he left the table and hurried to the window to get fresh air. His sleep was much broken and his general health was affected in consequence. He showed an unusual lack of energy and an aversion to going out except when his official duties called him. I almost forced him to drive for a little while every pleasant morning and evening. In the last few days he seemed to recover somewhat his former energy and spirits, although his difficulty in breathing was increasing, and last evening he was determined to go to Senator Riviere's ball. Eventually I persuaded him to remain at home. I knew that to remain in a crowded ballroom would aggravate his trouble, and although he said he felt better than at any time in the last week, he admitted that his health needed careful nursing if he was not to be disabled for his public duties. He went to bed at 10 o'clock. Before midnight he awoke with a chill. He fell asleep again, but rested uneasily and had a recurring to another chill more severe than the first one. I sent for the doctor at once. He arrived at 1 o'clock and immediately gave M. Ferry injections of morphine and ether. He also applied stupefying remedies. This treatment was continued until 5 o'clock when M. Ferry felt relieved and fell into a sound sleep. He slept well until 9 o'clock. Other physicians were then summoned for consultation. As M. Ferry wished to get up they did not insist upon his remaining in bed, although they forbade him to leave the bedroom and his study, which adjoins it. He was partly dressed at 9:30 and we helped him to his study arm in arm. He remained in it for an hour in a condition of such extreme prostration that he could talk but little. At 10:30 he began struggling for breath. He sprang from his chair with sudden energy and paced the room calling for air and complaining that he was suffocating. This sudden rally was followed by another sinking turn. M. Ferry lay in his chair with his eyes closed, too weak to speak to me or to his friend Charles. Shortly after noon he again called repeatedly for air, left his chair and walked rapidly up and down the room. This effort was followed by another sinking turn. These alternations of rallying and sinking continued until 5 o'clock, when he raised himself in his seat, looked at me fixedly, exclaimed "Save me," and fell back exhausted. His struggle for breath became agonizing, and the physicians injected morphine. He muttered a few unintelligible words he fell into a state of coma which ended in death. He died in the arm chair in which for years he had done all his writing and reading.

Paris Astonished at the News.

The news of M. Ferry's death astounded the city. None since Gambetti's death has made such an impression. A few evenings ago he was at the opera, and yesterday he presided over the Senate. Hundreds of politicians called at the House during the evening and inscribed their names in the visitors' book. The extra editions got out immediately after the announcement of the death are still selling everywhere in enormous numbers. Last week M. Ferry resigned the Presidency of the *Estafette* newspaper and the Presidency of the National Republican Association that he might devote himself entirely to his duties in the Senate.

The general feeling is that although his election to the Presidency of the Senate was contrary to the wishes of M. Carnot and M. Ribot his death is a serious loss to the government. In the case of another Cabinet crisis he, in his official capacity, would have been the first man to whom M. Carnot would have been bound to turn for advice. It was with such an event in view that M. Ferry's supporters in the Senate compelled his election in the room of M. Leroyer, who was believed to lack the qualities necessary for such a part in the next crisis. With M. Carnot as President, M. Ribot as Premier, M. Casimir-Perier as President of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Ferry as President of the Senate, the Opportunists felt that they had four of their strongest men in positions to meet the perilous consequences of the Panama exposure. As yet the names of possible successors to the Presidency of the Senate have been hardly mentioned.

[The day previous to the election of the late M. Jules Ferry to the Presidency of the Senate M. Andrieux said if he were chosen by the Senators to fill the chair left vacant by M. Le Royer within three weeks of his election there would be another resignation recorded. M. Andrieux's sinister prediction was made Feb. 23 last. M. Jules Ferry was elected the 24th by an overwhelming majority, 148 votes out of a possible 229, and twenty-one days later his death is announced in Paris, and consequently another election will have to take place. M. Andrieux has been so reticent of late that nobody cared to take his forecast au serieux. He expressed himself in so vague a manner that the public was left in doubt whether his prediction was intended for M. Jules Ferry or for a higher personage of the republic. Whether Paris will rest content to ascribe it to the latter personage remains to be seen.

In M. Jules Ferry France loses one of her greatest men. He came of a very old family of Saint-Dié, his grandfather being Mayor of the city during the Revolution and under the Empire. Like many of his colleagues, when called upon to play an important political rôle, he was accused of being a foreigner and of having Italian blood in his veins. The name of Ferry is more Italian than French, but in the Vosges country it is but a contraction of Fréderic, and the inhabitants in their patois always employ it in preference to the longer name. Although only in his 61st year his political career had been a lengthy and important one and his demise will be deplored by all the intelligent people of France. In three weeks he managed to change the face of the Senate. In political circles his election was ardently discussed, and from the moment he was seated in the Presidential chair it became evident that the Senate would no longer be treated as a neglected quantity, and that its duty would amount to something more than an insignificant discussion of the budget at the very last moment.

M. Ferry represented a return to Opportunism at the very time when the most bitter enemies of Opportunism considered the country sufficiently awakened by recent events to a new order of ideas. The appearance of the brilliant statesman was a protestation against the peaceful policy adopted by the Elysée to confront the Panama scandals. Opportunism, crushed in the Chamber of Deputies during the last three months, was about to return on the offensive and cope once more with public opinion. M. Jules Ferry looked upon the Presidential chair in the Senate as the stepping-stone to the highest office of the republic, and had he lived he probably would have made a grand fight at the Congress of Versailles in 1894. The legislative elections to be held in France in the autumn of this year would have gone far to stop the flow of unpopularity of the deceased statesman.

Since 1885, with the exception of the last three weeks, M. Jules Ferry had been compelled to remain silent. The disasters in Tonquin were the cause of the fall of his ministry in that year, and after one of the most tragic sittings ever witnessed in the Chamber of Deputies. Not only was the Ferry Cabinet overthrown, but the Minister was followed into the street, and not a Deputy offered him his arm to leave the Palais-Bourbon. In France politics moves swiftly, but never more rapidly than in the case of M. Jules Ferry. He entered the Chamber triumphant, shaking hands with a hundred of his docile followers. Two hours later he quitted the palace friendless. The sight of this man crossing the Pont de la Concorde on foot, surrounded by a howling crowd that threatened him with instant death, is one that an eye-witness can never forget. At one moment a gamin threw a stone at him, it broke his hat. He had the presence of mind not to turn round, not to hesitate, but to continue his way across the bridge; his sang froid alone saved him.

He was then nicknamed "l'homme du Tonkin"—the Tonquin man—and although the Asiatic colony has turned out to be a country of resources and riches it remains in the eyes of the masses as the graveyard of thousands of soldiers of the republic. These eight years of unpopularity—1885-1893—undeserved, the fact is conceded by the leading organs of the parties that have always opposed him, were a great affliction for Ferry. Since the fatal month of June, 1885, he dared no longer to walk the streets of Paris, and the robust child of the Vosges was severely afflicted both morally and physically. At the play or at the opera he was ever invisible to the audience seated at the back of a box. He was no longer the proud man of days gone by, no longer the favorite of that novel aristocracy to which Mme. Floquet once so wittily alluded as the "republican nobility."

By his marriage he had become related to the Floquets, to the Gobiences, and to the perfidious M. Andrieux himself. But Ferry was never an aristocrat; on the contrary, he was always anti-clerical and democratic. Had Napoleon III. not met with disaster at Sedan he would have been overthrown by that resolute party of men who opposed the imperial program, and of whom M. Jules Ferry was one of the recognized chiefs. For he foresaw clearly that the war with Prussia would be disastrous, and voted against the fatal declaration.

Prior to that epoch he had failed, in 1863, to secure election to the Corps Legislatif. Garnier Pages defeated him. Six years later, when he announced his intention of fighting the Empire to the death, he was elected by over 12,000 votes by the Sixth Circonscription of Paris. On the 4th of September he became a member of the National Defense, and did good work in the equipment of the National Guard. His strabre adventures in 1870 during the Commune are well known. Had it not been for his energy and bravery the Commune might have succeeded in obtaining a firm foothold in Paris as early as 1870. He was most fertile in expedients, and found favor with Paris when all others dispaired finding it. In January, 1871, he was called upon for the second time to resist a body of insurgents, who, maddened by the defeat of the French arms in the disastrous sortie of the 19th of January, attacked the Hotel de Ville, with the intention of overthrowing the Government of National Defense. His coolness and bravery and his stern command helped to save the situation. He exercised the difficult functions of Prefect of the Seine until the successful outbreak of the Commune in March, 1871, and resumed them again for a few days in June after the entry of the Versailles troops.

After the war Ferry was sent to Athens, whence he returned to be elected Deputy for the Vosges Department. His nervous but logical oratory served him on many an occasion, not only in the Chamber but in the frequent meetings of the "Union of the Left"—le Grand U, as it was called, and of which he was President during several years. Ferry was beloved by all people in the Vosges and was looked upon by Frenchmen as the most worthy man into whose hands the reins of the government could fall should M. Carnot lose his hold on them. His enemies were ready to salute him like the restorer of authority.]

PIONEER SETTLER OF THE WEST.

Capt. Daniel S. Harris Dies at His Home in Galena, Ill.

GALENA, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—Daniel Smith Harris died here this morning. He was born in Delaware County, N. Y., in 1808 and came to Galena with a Cincinnati colony in the spring of 1823. This colony laid the foundation for the settlement of Galena, then known as the "Fever River lead mines." Capt. Harris, who had resided here ever since, witnessed the growth and advancement of the place in all its stages. He was engaged in actual service in both the Winnebago and Black Hawk wars. He was extensively engaged in mining and met with great success in his undertakings in that direction. He was a well-known Mississippi River man, having built and owned a number of steamboats that have floated between St. Louis and St. Paul. He was public-spirited, and even in his old age was interested in every movement that would tend toward Galena's prosperity. He was twice married. His second wife died seven years ago. His children, ten in number, are all married. Among these are Mrs. Charles H. Trego of Chicago and Mrs. M. L. Dodge of Chicago. As far as can be learned Capt. Harris was the oldest actual settler west of Chicago.

Henry Beidler.

The funeral of Henry Beidler, who died Thursday evening at his home, No. 49 South Sangamon street, aged 81 years, will take place tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the family residence. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas will conduct the services, which will be private. The interment will be at Rosehill Cemetery. Mr. Beidler was born at Beidminster, Pa., Nov. 27, 1812, and for forty-five years had been a resident and prominent business man of Chicago. Beginning in the West with a capital of $1,000 in actual investment, amassed a fortune which is variously estimated, but which is said to be at least several million dollars. Mrs. Beidler died in 1886. Mr. Beidler leaves one son, Herbert H. Beidler, President of the Standard Elevator company of Chicago.

Gen. Simon Brown of Michigan.

ST. CLAIR, Mich., March 17.—Gen. Simon Brown, aged 81, is dead. He was born of military stock in New Hampshire, his father being an officer in the War of 1812. He moved to Michigan in 1833. At the breaking out of the war he was given the commission of Major in the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and in 1862 was made Colonel of the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry. For meritorious service in battle at Marion, Va., he was breveted Brigadier-General. He participated in seventy-two engagements. Gen. Brown was formerly Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic Order and an honored member of the Union Veterans' Union and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. Thomas Edward Vermilye.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Edward Vermilye, one of the oldest clergymen in this city, who was the senior pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, died today in the 91st year of his age. Dr. Vermilye graduated from Yale in the class of 1821, and then studied theology at Princeton. He was the last minister installed in the old middle church on Nassau street. The clergyman received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers and Union Colleges in 1839, and in 1856 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Jefferson College.

John H. McDonough.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—[Special.]—John H. McDonough, Chairman of the Democratic Ward and City committee, died of apoplexy at an early hour this morning. His death occurred at the banquet of the Tammany club at South Boston. During John T. Evans' remarks Mr. McDonough's head dropped on his chest and he became unconscious. He rallied several times, but died at 4:15. Seated around the table at which Mr. McDonough sat were thirteen persons.

Death of a Negro 109 Years Old.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17.—[Special.]—Washington Dale, colored, aged 109 and worth about $50,000, died last night of pneumonia. He had a careful record of his birth and life, with statements of ownership since his 10th year. He grew wealthy here after his 90th year by holding on to a small lot that happened to be in the line of the city's growth.

Dr. Frank Ingram of New York.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—Dr. Frank Ingram died of neuralgia of the heart today. Dr. Ingram was born in Logansport, Ind., in 1861. He was Assistant Superintendent of the insane asylum at Blackwell's Island and visiting surgeon of the hospital for contagious diseases. His body will be taken to Logansport, Ind., for burial.

Charles Gordon Saxe.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Charles Gordon Saxe, the only surviving son of the poet, John G. Saxe, died last night at the Hotel Brunswick of pneumonia.

Philanthropist Benjamin H. Field.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—Benjamin H. Field, a well-known philanthropist, died this afternoon. He was born in Yorktown, N. Y., May 2, 1814.

Hitch in Appointing a District Attorney.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17.—[Special.]—United States District-Attorney Smiley N. Chambers retired from office today and the Federal Court adjourned until Mr. Cleveland shall have appointed some one to fill the vacancy. Chambers was the first Judicial officer appointed by President Harrison, and he is the first to go out. There seems to be a hitch in the matter of selecting his successor. Senator John W. Kern was supposed to be sure of the position, but it was rumored today that Judge J. C. Nelson of Logansport would be chosen. Judge Nelson has been here familiarizing himself with the affairs of the office, and he is known to be Si Sheerin's candidate for the place.

Hill to Start His Boom at Washington.

TACOMA, Wash., March 17.—Senator David Bennett Hill of New York is to visit Washington State in the fall and will address the annual meeting of the Democratic Society of Washington. This trip, it is said, will mark the beginning of Senator Hill's Presidential boom for 1896.

The Royal Baking Powder is indispensable to progress in cookery and to the comfort and convenience of modern housekeeping. Royal Baking Powder makes hot bread wholesome. Perfectly leavens without fermentation. Qualities that are peculiar to it alone.

CHIEF ARTHUR TEMPORARILY ENJOINED.

He Must Rescind Orders Interfering with Inter-State Traffic.

TOLEDO, O., March 17.—General Manager Ashley of the Ann Arbor railway and Alexander L. Smith, its general counsel, appeared before William H. Taft, United States Circuit Judge, at Detroit today, and made an application for a mandatory injunction against Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Chief Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, requiring them to raise the boycott against Ann Arbor cars. Judge Taft allowed the order as prayed for. It restrains either of them "from issuing, promulgating, or continuing in force any rule or order of any kind," under the rules and regulations of either order, "which shall require or command any employés of any of the defendant railroad companies herein to refuse to receive, handle, or deliver any cars of the road in course of transportation from one State to another." It also prohibits either of them "from in any way, directly or indirectly, endeavoring to persuade or induce any employés of the railway companies whose lines connect with the Ann Arbor not to extend to said company the same facilities for interchange of inter-State traffic as are extended by said companies to other railways," and in case any such orders have been issued by either Arthur or Sargent prior to the service of the restraining order "they and each of them are hereby required and commanded to rescind and rescind it." This is a temporary restraining order and on Monday, March 27, is set for the hearing of the motion for a permanent injunction.

Grand Chief Arthur and Grand Master Sargent have furnished the following statement as to the reasons why the plan for a settlement of the Ann Arbor strike agreed upon between President Ashley and William Kirkby, State Railroad Commissioner, was not accepted by the engineers and firemen:

Mr. Kirkby gave us distinctly to understand after his first conference with Mr. Ashley that the engineers and firemen who went out on a strike would be restored to their former positions without prejudice; that he wanted his old men back and again, and that we would, if we could agree upon the rate of wages. After submitting our proposition of wages it was rejected by Mr. Ashley, Mr. Kirkby returning with the rates which Mr. Ashley was willing to grant. We took them up, discussed them, and submitted as our ultimatum the present rates embodied in the agreement signed by Mr. Kirkby and President Ashley. On reading the document over carefully we found that Mr. Kirkby, of his own volition without consultation with Mr. Ashley, inserted an article reading as follows:

"Third—It is my decision that the late employés of the operating department of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan railway company who may desire to reënter its service shall make application in writing to the Superintendent of Motive Power at Owosso, Mich.; applications to be considered in the order entered in the application, when notified, shall be assigned to duty without prejudice."

This clause was entirely contrary to the instructions we gave Mr. Kirkby, as it would place our men entirely at the mercy of the master mechanic, in whom Mr. Kirkby stated to us he had no confidence whatever, and intended to have him removed. We urged Mr. Kirkby, as he had inserted the foregoing of his own volition and without consultation with Mr. Ashley to insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Art. 3. It is my decision that the late employés of the operating department of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan railway company who went out on strike shall be reinstated to their former positions without prejudice."

In that case we would accept the agreement and the strike would be called off. In another conference with Mr. Ashley and returned informing us that Mr. Ashley would not make the change. After which the committee representing the engineers and firemen had a conference with President Ashley and his son, and general manager, at which they requested them to make the change and they would sign the agreement and end the strike. They declined to grant the request, informing the committee that the matter had been thoroughly discussed by Mr. Kirkby and themselves, which proved conclusively to us that Mr. Kirkby had misrepresented the case to us. All honorable efforts having failed to effect a settlement, nothing remained for us to do but to continue the strike. We are still ready and willing to leave that question in dispute to any three general managers in Toledo and abide by the decision. We regret exceedingly the necessity of continuing the struggle, but in justice to the men we represent we could not do otherwise.

Redpath Bros. Will Not Assign.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—The creditors of the Redpath Bros. Manufacturing company, boots and shoes, who were burned out in the Lincoln street fire Friday, have advised the company not to make an assignment. The largest creditors are satisfied to allow the company to control the assets and will extend the firm a new line of credit.

CONDEMN SECRETARY FOSTER'S ACTION.

Marine Men Find Fault with the Licensing of Alien Engineers.

A meeting of marine engineers, masters, mates, and pilots was held at the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association headquarters at Randolph and Clinton streets last night to protest against the recent action of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster in authorizing the licensing of certain alien engineers on the steamships City of New York and City of Paris. When Congress allowed these ships to become American no provision was made to naturalize the officers, but the New York inspectors were instructed by Secretary Foster to issue license to the engineers. Protest against this action had been made by marine societies in all lake and seaport towns except Chicago, and that was done last night. Three hundred licensed marine men were present. The speakers were George Uhler, National President of the order; T. F. Dowd, J. J. O'Connor, William McNulty of Buffalo, and Capt. Williams of the *Marine Record*. Resolutions were passed condemning the action of Secretary Foster and asking the present Secretary of the Treasury to rescind the action of his predecessor. A committee to agitate the matter was appointed as follows: T. F. Dowd, Andrew Lannagan, Law Allison, G. T. Gallivan, George Grub, and Phil McCune.

MILWAUKEE SUFFERS ANOTHER FIRE.

Loss Estimated at $80,000—Insurance by Companies—Other Blazes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 17.—[Special.]—Through a fire this afternoon in the wholesale paint and oil house of J. E. Patton & Co., No. 334 East Water street, several firms suffered losses between $60,000 and $80,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. Patton & Co.

BLODGETT IS CHOSEN.

ELECTED DEPARTMENT COMMANDER OF ILLINOIS G. A. R.

Comrade Wood Withdraws from the Contest—Capt. Oldroyd Indorsed for Custodian of the Lincoln Home—Delegates to the National Encampment Elected—Reception at the Executive Mansion—Woman's Relief Corps Elects Officers—News of the Northwest.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—The greater portion of this morning's session of the G. A. R. encampment was consumed in the election of officers. Robert Mann Woods of Joliet withdrew as a candidate for Department Commander, leaving the two Chicago candidates, E. A. Blodgett and J. L. Bennett, as the only contestants for the honor. A ballot was then taken, resulting in the election of Blodgett, the vote being Blodgett, 371; Bennett, 272. Blodgett's election was then made unanimous. The election of E. B. Hamilton of Quincy as Senior Vice-Commander was announced last night, and the remainder of the staff was elected today as follows:

W. C. Ridgeway of Wabash County, Junior Vice-Commander; J. B. Wolfe of Carlinville, Chaplain; I. S. Hughes of Springfield, Medical Director.

The following are those chosen as members of the Council of Administration:

W. W. Bean, Post 65, Streator; O. R. McKinney, Post 40, Chicago; Thomas S. Cole, Post 1, Rockford; A. D. Cadwalder, Post 182, Lincoln; Louis Kroghoff, Post 419, Nashville; H. P. Thompson, Post 706, Chicago; and O. F. Avery, Post 105, Pontiac.

Thirty-four delegates and alternates were elected to attend the National Encampment.

The committee appointed yesterday to take action on the reports submitted by the officers of the encampment presented a report commending the officers for the creditable manner in which they had discharged the duties of their offices, and recommended that suitable action be taken upon various matters referred to in the commander's report. A telegram of condolence was ordered to be sent to Comrade George S. Roper of Rockford, who is sick and who has always been active in State encampments.

Want Oldroyd Retained.

A resolution was adopted unanimously to the effect that Capt. O. H. Oldroyd has for years had charge of the Lincoln Home, that he has performed the duty of custodian well, and that it would be bad policy to remove him. It was stated in support of the resolution that Capt. Oldroyd has a valuable personal collection of Lincoln souvenirs at the home which would be removed if the Captain was relieved of his position.

The House bill providing for an appropriation of $5,000 for the Lincoln Monument with the provision that the custodian be an honorably discharged Union soldier, was taken up by the encampment. Considerable discussion was had, in the course of which the present system of charging an admission fee at the monument was severely scored by quite a number.

Among others James O'Donnell was forcible in his language against the system of charging fees, alluding to it as a "dime museum" plan and criticising the custodian of the monument in scathing terms. He insisted that the place should be filled by an honorably discharged Union soldier. A resolution was finally adopted without opposition asking the Legislature to pass the bills.

The committee on the erection of a monument to B. F. Stephenson, the founder of the G. A. R., reported in favor of erecting a monument at Petersburg, Ill. It appeared that $1,500 had already been appropriated and collected for such a monument, and the question was raised as to the propriety of permitting the proposed monument association to have charge of the matter.

After a statement from a comrade from Petersburg that the Stephenson Monument Association was composed exclusively of G. A. R. men the matter was handed over to the association with power to act with the condition that no admission fee to the monument should be charged.

At this stage of the proceedings a committee including Loop of Belvidere, Bennett of Chicago, and Wood of Joliet, escorted the Commander-elect to the rostrum. Maj. Blodgett thanked the encampment for the honor conferred upon him.

For Another Holiday.

A proposition to memorialize the Legislature to make June 14 a legal holiday under the name of "Liberty day" was postponed until the next encampment. A resolution was adopted that Congress be solicited to convert the Chickamauga battle ground into a national park. The Sons of Veterans made an attempt to gain admission to the Grand Army posts and encampments, but the matter was laid over.

A telegram was received from ex-President Harrison at Havana, Ill., stating that it would be impossible for him to come here, as it was necessary for him to return home Saturday.

This afternoon the Committee on the Soldiers' Orphans' Home reported that institution to be in good condition. The report of the standing Committee on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home was to the effect that the institution is in a healthful condition and that the management is all that could be desired.

The usual ritual was observed in the installation of officers, after which Commander Blodgett announced the reappointment of Fred W. Spink of Chicago as Assistant Adjutant-General and Isaac Taylor of Peoria as Assistant Quartermaster-General.

The encampment then adjourned and attended in a body a reception tendered the comrades by Gov. and Mrs. Altgeld at the mansion. The Governor was tendered a vote of thanks for his hospitality to the visiting comrades. He responded in a short speech in which he stated that the mansion for the next three and a half years was at the disposal of the Grand Army.

National Encampment Delegates.

The following are the delegates appointed by the delegates of each Congressional districts to the National Encampment:

First District, Jesse G. King of Chicago; Second, M. R. M. Wallace of Chicago; Third, Thomas H. Brown of Chicago; Fourth, H. B. Brooks of Chicago; Fifth, J. M. Mallory of Nunda; Sixth, J. T. Savage of Rockford; Seventh, Martin V. Cord of Morrison; Eighth, W. H. Norton of Earlville; Ninth, J. C. Wacklet of Minonk; Tenth, John M. Simpson of Peoria; Eleventh, Peter Jackson of Carthage; Twelfth, E. J. Pearce of Whitehall; Thirteenth, E. S. Johnson of Springfield; Fourteenth, C. F. Webb of Bloomington; Fifteenth, C. B. Fenton of Danville; Sixteenth, L. S. Kilborn of Marshall; Seventeenth, A. T. Jenkins of Sullivan; Eighteenth, John B. Reed of Greenville; Nineteenth, J. M. Davis of Keyesport; Twentieth, John Wood of Cairo.

Following is a list of delegates-at-large to the National Encampment:

Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield; William Clendennin, Moline; C. H. Castle, Quincy; H. H. McDowell, Pontiac; H. P. Barnum, Waukegan; A. T. Barnes, Bloomington; J. S. Varley and W. H. King, Chicago; B. F. Sheets, Oregon; W. H. Brydes, Elgin; S. McKnight, Girard; and John C. Bonnell, Chicago.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS AFFAIRS.

Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace Elected Department President After a Hot Fight.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—The inevitable squabble among some of the members of the Woman's Relief Corps manifested itself today. The wrangle in some form or other has shown itself at every meeting of the corps for the last six years. Its latest phase involved the character of a widow, the point at issue being as to whether or not she had been married at some anterior period in accord with the laws of New York. She promptly called for the proper credentials over the wire and got them, thus spiking the guns of her calumniators and nailing another campaign lie. Then, again, the operations of a Woman's Relief grocery store in Chicago were also under fire. The two nominees for Department President were strenuously opposed by a faction of members from the rural districts on the grounds that both nominees were residents of Chicago. Finally the following ticket was chosen:

Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, Chicago, Department President; Mrs. Esther Wood, Springfield, Senior Vice-President; Mrs. Maggie Sutton, Decatur, Junior Vice-President; Mrs. Mary E. McCauley, Olney, Treasurer; Chaplain, Sophia C. Linscott of Chicago; Secretary, Miss Jennie Bross of Morris.

The committee to which was referred the matter of locating a home for the indigent widows of soldiers submitted a report, advising the removal of the home from Homer on account of the failure of the latter place to keep its terms of the agreement. Bids for relocation will be advertised for. This report will probably be adopted. The transaction of unimportant routine business will likely keep the order in session until midnight, with prospects for a session tomorrow.

The ladies of the G. A. R. at their session this morning elected the following officers:

Department President, Mrs. James Hubbard of Chicago; Treasurer, Mrs. Z. R. Winslow of Chicago; Secretary, Mrs. Ella V. Sergeant of Chicago; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Mary J. Polk of La Grange; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Mary Wheeler of Chicago; Chaplain, Mrs. J. S. Walker of Chicago; Counsel of Administration, Mrs. M. A. Stickle and Mrs. M. Hughes of Aurora and Mrs. W. D. Howe of Chicago.

FOR DEFRAUDING A WIDOW.

Son of a Preacher Sentenced to the Indiana Penitentiary.

WASHINGTON, Ind., March 17.—[Special.]—James Smith, aged 21 years, son of a prominent preacher of the United Brethren Church, was this afternoon sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Southern Penitentiary for compounding a felony.

Smith was a salesman in a store at the little town of Farlen and discovered the son of Mrs. Prewitt, a widow pensioner, stealing a pair of gloves. After the last pension day Smith called on Mrs. Prewitt and representing himself as an employé of a Chicago detective agency, forced the widow to give him one hundred dollars to stop the prosecution of her son. The poor woman gave up all her money, but later told her friends of the transaction and they had Smith indicted with the result.

Henry Stewart, a colored barber, who cut Ed Harmon, another colored man, to death in a saloon in this city Sunday, Nov. 20 last, was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary this afternoon.

POINT FOR THE PORTLAND HEIRESS.

Suit for the Recording of Her Adoption Decided in Her Favor.

ALTON, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—The suit brought by Mary E. Tynan (née Murray) for the recording of her adoption was decided in the Alton City Court today in her favor. The case has become a famous one and she has been known as the Portland heiress. Mary Murray was adopted in the year 1869 by Jacob Young and wife, who then lived at North Alton. They afterwards went West and died leaving property valued at about $350,000. This suit, brought to establish her interest in the property, was fought by the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, Michael Seis, and Henry Weinhardt, who are in possession of about nine acres of land in the city of Portland, Ore., and which they propose to hold, valued at about $50,000. The case will be appealed to the higher court.

Wants Receiver for a Stock Ranch.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 17.—[Special.]—A suit has been brought in the District Court against the Green Mountain Stock Ranching company by William L. Matson of Hartford, Conn., a stockholder. The plaintiff alleges that $150,000 worth of stock was transferred by a resolution to George H., H. E., and C. H. Fletcher, and that a suit is now pending in the courts by the same parties demanding judgment in the sum of $115,000. Mr. Matson asks the court to appoint a receiver to take charge of the affairs. The complaint accuses H. E. Fletcher, President and General Manager of the company, of converting $80,000 of the company's funds to his private use.

Disagreement in a Grave Robbery Case.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 17.—[Special.]—The first of the grave robbery cases was given to the jury last night. After being out all night and part of today the jury reported that it was unable to come to an agreement and was discharged. It stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. The man on trial was J. W. Schaeffer, a student in the medical college. Schaeffer's defense was that he was ignorant of the fact he was committing a crime, that Dr. Overton, the leader of the robbers, had made him believe that he had purchased the body. Schaeffer will have a second trial beginning next Monday.

Fatalities in Falling Down a Well.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., March 17.—[Special.]—The 10-year-old son of Justus Zell, a farmer, fell down a well fifty feet deep this afternoon and was instantly killed. His brother, aged 12, started to descend on the well rope to learn his brother's fate and save him if possible, but he lost his hold when half way down and also fell to the bottom. The elder boy is seriously hurt and it is believed cannot recover.

Winners in an Oratorical Contest.

AURORA, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—The annual oratorical contest of Jennings Seminary for the gold prizes offered by Judge F. M. Annis was held this evening in the First Methodist Episcopal church. There were six contestants from different parts of the State. The first prize was awarded to Caroline Galt of Aurora, subject: "Agriculture and Its Relation to Our National Life." The second prize was awarded to Floyd C. Allen of Waterman, subject: "Good Roads."

Trial of the Winslow Divorce Case.

YANKTON, S. D., March 17.—Herbert Hall Winslow, the dramatist, is now before the world as an injured husband, suing for a separation from his wife, Daisy Edna Winslow, and within a week he will know the worst. The trial of the case began in the Circuit Court here today and a jury is impaneled to try it. Mr. Winslow took the stand in his own behalf as the first witness and detailed the story of his wife's desertion.

Union Revival Opens at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., March 17.—[Special.]—Evangelist William of Atlanta, Ga., formally opened the big revival campaign tonight and had a large audience in the Lakeside Rink. The meetings will continue for four weeks under the active participation of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches.

Northwest Notes.

Congressman Cooper is ill at his home in Columbus, Ind.

The Northern Illinois Advent Christian Association is in session in Aurora.

Peter Kite, a farmer, fell from a load of hay near Oakland, Ill., and received fatal injuries.

The Cleveland Cliff company will build a furnace at Presque Isle, Mich., to cost $250,000.

Henry Ryburn, while riding a pony in Bloomington, Ill., was run into by an electric car and instantly killed.

Mrs. Stephen Gray committed suicide at Eddyville, Ia., by taking carbolic acid. Domestic trouble led her to the act.

The Northern line steamers Minnie M. Fax-ton and West are being fitted out for the lake season at Grand Haven, Mich.

Mrs. Sarah Lagro, who sued Daniel Hill, aged 80, for breach of promise, has been awarded $1,000 by a jury in Elkhart, Ind.

Mrs. D. N. Cooley of Dubuque, Ia., has been selected as one of the Advisory Council of the Methodist Church in the religious congress.

Nels Nelson of Huntington, Neb., was found dead on a railway track at Sioux City, Ia. He had apparently been killed by falling off the train.

Gabriel Rumage, a prosperous farmer living near Beloit, Wis., committed suicide by hanging. He had been sick and insane for several weeks.

The Chauncey Lamb was the first boat of the season to reach Burlington, Ia. It was in search of several million feet of logs carried off by the ice.

A young man giving the name of C. Keith was arrested in Bloomington, Ill., while selling a large quantity of postage stamps. He is believed to be a postoffice robber.

Mrs. M. J. Rankin was found dead in a shanty in Milford Junction, Ill. It is thought her death was due to an overdose of some drug. A little dog, her only companion, was found with her.

Phil Pickering, a Northwestern railroad engineer, struck James Paxton, a brakeman on his train, with a monkey-wrench at Boone, Ia., and put one of his eyes out. They had quarreled about an air-brake.

RATES ARE TO BE SPEEDILY RESTORED.

Central Traffic and Trunk Line Men Reach an Amicable Agreement.

CINCINNATI, O., March 17.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Joint committee of the trunk lines and Central Traffic Association today the proceedings were unexpectedly harmonious. After brief discussion Messrs. Martin, Leahy, Chesborough, and Shattuck were appointed a committee to establish local rates between St. Louis and Cincinnati, it being understood the fixing of rates from Cincinnati to New York would follow. The committee recommended the abolishment of the three trip tickets, and the restoration of the tariff in force before the rate war last spring, the amendment to go into effect April 17, and continue one year. Violations to be punished with heavy fine. This report was referred to Mr. Williams of the Vandalia, to return for action tomorrow. It was announced after the meeting that the Chesapeake and Ohio, hitherto the disturbing element, had withdrawn all opposition and would cordially cooperate. The agreement will be adopted and the meeting will adjourn tomorrow afternoon. J. H. Geraghty, purchasing agent of the Big Four, resigned today to become identified with a manufacturing corporation of Chicago. C. P. Lord, Superintendent of Motive Power, who resigned a week ago, will go with the same company.

CAUSE OF A TRAGEDY.

MORBID DISAPPOINTMENT DRIVES LOVERS TO DEATH.

Belief Prevails in Milwaukee That Young Miller and Miss Nunemacher Agreed to Die Together Because of Her Father's Refusal to Permit Their Marriage—Some Facts at Pass Christian Point to the Wedlock of the Couple a Year Ago—Story of a Fatal Attachment.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 17.—[Special.]—No other theory has been advanced for the double tragedy resulting in the death of Miss Alma Nunemacher and W. B. Miller of this city, whose bodies were found in the woods near Pass Christian, Miss., yesterday, than that they had decided to die together because of the refusal of Miss Nunemacher's parents to consent to their immediate marriage. The news of the tragedy caused a big sensation in Milwaukee today, and especially in the wide circle of friends of both the young people. Miss Nunemacher was of a particularly romantic disposition and her love affairs have caused her parents much worry. Two years ago she engaged herself to an Austrian Count, but his past history was not such as to warrant Mr. Nunemacher in giving his consent to the marriage, and the engagement was broken. Last summer the engagement of Miss Nunemacher and Mr. Miller was announced, but without the father's consent. However, he only withheld his consent until the young man was able to support a wife.

Since that time the father's consent had been frequently implored, although young Miller's financial standing had in no way improved. Finally so persistent were the solicitations and the worry attending them that two months ago Mr. Nunemacher left his wife and daughter in the South, where he had gone to spend the winter, and came home to meet Mr. Miller. Learning that the young man had no business prospects in view Mr. Nunemacher offered him a half interest that he owned in the Oshkosh opera-house if he thought he could realize sufficiently on it to support a wife. If he could he might marry his daughter as soon as he saw his way clear. Mr. Miller went to Oshkosh full of hope, but returned disappointed. He had investigated the offer, and concluded that it was not sufficient. Mr. Nunemacher had nothing else to offer, but urged Miller not to despair, as something would develop for him and when it did he could have his daughter. Mr. Nunemacher returned South. The correspondence between the young lovers was continued until Miller went South last week to meet Miss Nunemacher. What transpired there no one knows definitely, but the theory of the Coroner's jury that they consented to die together is generally believed among the young people's friends here.

J. B. Lalauliner of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, an intimate friend of the Nunemachers, today received word that the remains of Miss Nunemacher and Mr. Miller were shipped from New Orleans this noon. They will probably arrive in the city Sunday. It is not yet decided when the funeral will be held. Mr. Nunemacher has telegraphed that he will bring Mrs. Nunemacher home if she is able to travel, and no arrangements can be made until it is known definitely whether she will be able to make the journey.

BELIEVE THEY WERE MARRIED.

Such Is the Prevalent Opinion at Pass Christian—Was Miller Jealous?

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., March 17.—[Special.]—All sorts of rumors are afloat as to the causes of the Nunemacher-Miller tragedy. It seems to be pretty well settled, however, that Miss Nunemacher and Mr. Miller were married and had been married for a long time, perhaps for a year. The story is that the girl's mother knew of the marriage, but the father was in ignorance of it. Certainly Mr. Nunemacher had the strongest objections to the match, and knowing of his daughter's intimacy with Miller sternly forbade him the house, and even took her South in order to break what he thought an attachment for one who was her inferior. Unwillingly she accompanied her parents on the eventful trip. Just how young Miller happened to come here has not yet transpired, but it is surmised that the girl wrote him that she could not live without him, and begged him to come and brave all. However that may be, he appeared on the scene about two weeks ago, and was much in her company. The physician here, Dr. Leroux, declared that Miller was suffering from nervous depression, and appeared to be in a morbid state of mind all the while. When the bodies were discovered there was considerable jewelry upon both. A noteworthy fact was that each wore duplicate gold rings in which was inscribed: "Kismet, March 18, '92."

Telegrams were sent in all four directions to relatives of the deceased, and Mr. Nunemacher was at last located in Hot Springs, Ark. By his request a friend of the family, A. B. Conrad of Milwaukee, who was stopping at Biloxi, came over this afternoon to see about shipping the remains. Mr. Nunemacher requested that both bodies be cared for alike. Hence it seems probable that the couple who were separated in life by adverse circumstances may be united in death. The bodies were forwarded to Milwaukee this evening.

The report is prevalent that Miller was seen on the streets of Pass Christian Saturday morning, which, added to the fact of his body being in a better state of preservation than that of Miss Nunemacher, gives rise to the idea that he killed her Friday evening, then, being irresistibly attracted to the fatal spot, returned and shot himself the next day.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17.—[Special.]—During Miss Nunemacher's stay at Pass Christian she did not impress people as a lovesick damsel, but was lively and very popular. A young doctor seemed to make quite an impression upon her. They were frequently together and the mother seemed to fear that she would change the old love for the new. The mother is said to have spoken to the doctor about the matter after having pleaded with the daughter, and the doctor is reported to have replied that the young lady was 21 years of age, and if she chose to bestow her affection upon him he thought that she was quite free in the matter. The mother is then said to have written Miller upon the subject, and, in response to her letter, he came down last week. The young people had several interviews, but evidently didn't reach a satisfactory result. Miller borrowed a pistol and last Friday morning he took Miss Nunemacher on the fatal walk.

Contest Over a Name.

The Bureau of Justice wants the Chicago National Bureau of Justice to change its name and filed a bill in the Circuit Court to compel it to do so or quit business. The object of the Bureau of Justice is to lend legal aid to poor people who cannot hire it, while the bill states that the Chicago National Bureau of Justice is a money-making concern and since its organization last month it has endeavored to make the public believe that it is the same concern as the complainant.

Deals with Nature.

In extracting fruit flavors, Dr. Price deals directly with nature and leaves the use of artificial extracts to those who have not the chemical knowledge to extract from the true fruit, and who care not what they sell so long as they can make money.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

are conceded to have no peers in the market.

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All the swell clubs, hotels, and *haut ton* everywhere pronounce me

The Best in the World . . .

Thousands of the most eminent physicians are my warmest friends because I have a secret power to control many diseases, *given me by nature*, and which *cannot* be *imitated by man*. I cure *Rheumatism*, *Gout*, *Gravel*, *Dyspepsia*, and all forms of Kidney trouble caused by uric acid. If you doubt it, let me send you my pamphlet, which proves it, or, better still, give me a chance to prove it on you. I may be found anywhere.

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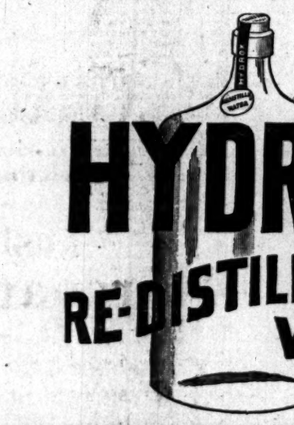
There is a water even better and more healthful than the "Old Oaken Bucket" kind, made absolutely pure for Chicago drinking—it is



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Delivered in five gallon sealed *glass* bottles, (not tin cans which are poisonous); one five-gallon bottle, 50 cents; two five gallon bottles, 80 cents.

Send for "HYDROX"—our primer on water purity.

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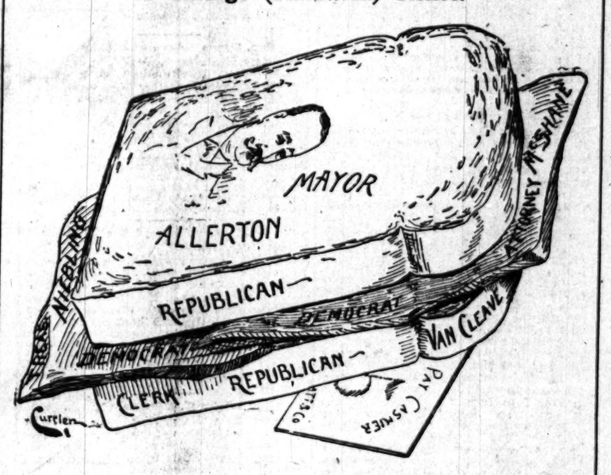

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Kirk's Dusky Diamond Tar Soap keeps the skin soft, natural and healthy.

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In stock the most extensive line of Commercial Account Books of any house in the country. A Bindery fully equipped with all modern improvements, with facilities to do the largest of work

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References—J. R. Hipple, State Auditor, Pierre, South Dakota; Dr. J. G. Mansfield, St. Joseph, Mich.; Wm. Tillotson, 119 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Dr. W. G. Brinkerhoff, McVicker's Building, Chicago.

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Out-of-town samples of urine may be sent by express. Write for further information.

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EPILEPSY OR FITS.

Can this disease be cured? Most physicians say No—I say, Yes; all forms and the worst cases. After 30 years study and experiment I have found the remedy.—Epilepsy is cured by it; *cured*, not subdued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quack treatment. Do not despair. Forget past impositions on your purse, past outrages on your confidence, past failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy is of *to-day*. Valuable work on the subject, and large bottle of the remedy—sent *free for trial*. Mention Post-Office and Express address.

Prof. W. H. PEPKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Roaming through the Royal Palace.
Watching the Hula Girls Dance.
With the Sailors at Camp Boston.
Little Kanakas diving for nickels.
Eating Poi with the natives.

The Tribune's
Special correspondent
Is at Honolulu.
He has a ready pen
And a good camera.
He went through the palace,
But

The Queen Wasn't In It.

When you see a tin coffee pot, or a tin pail, or a tin anything, think of the people who work

DOWN IN A TIN MINE

All year—the year around. And the queerest thing about it is that this particular mine is both

Over and Under the Sea.

John L. Stoddard has been "doing" India, and has sent back to "The Tribune" some of the best pictures he could make showing

PEEPS IN RAJAH LAND.

Guileless as doves
Were the deacons who
Played poker in Florida,
Thinking it was
"Doxology Trumps."
That's what the
Wicked drummer called it.

Maj. Carraway is a liar,
But he does it
Lucidly and artistically,
And the children
Swallowed the stories.
You will not, of course.

Pictures dating back a century or two, with a few words of actual history, show up

HOOPS AS A PLAGUE

And yet the women used them for generations in spite of the fun poked at them.

He who fights
And runs away
May live to fight
Another day.
But suppose you fight
And don't run away?
What then?
Who is to be hurt,
You or the other fellow?

Down the Mississippi the trip is the prettiest, the scenery is the strangest, the mates swear the loudest, the deck-hands are the laziest, and the whole thing is the queerest thing in creation.

Talk with your newsdealer
Today. He will tell you
That the one paper in
Chicago which is gaining
Circulation rapidly and
Steadily is "The Sunday
Tribune." What paper
Is it that is always
"Just sold out"? "The Tribune."
The fact that it is
Hard to get shows
That it is
Worth getting.
Leave your order
In advance
And you'll get it,
Or the newsdealer
Will "get it" from you.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

TALENT OUT OF FORM.

HAWTHORNE'S SMART CONTINGENT AGAIN WORSTED.

Favorites Are Bowled Over with a Regularity That Is Startling and Many Long Shots Win—Blue and White Wins the Two-Year-Old Race with 10 to 1 Against Her—Jockey Feeney Ruled Off—Racing Results at Guttenberg and Other Winter Tracks.

The favorites were slaughtered again at Hawthorne yesterday and the bookies had another great day. The racing was good and most of the finishes close.

In the opening dash at three and one-half furlongs for 2-year-olds Senator Irby was tipped as the good thing. Nobody thought that Blue and White cut any figure in the race on account of her poor showing at Guttenburg. From 8 to 1 odds on the new comer lengthened to 10 to 1 by the time she faced the starter.

Blue and White got away well in front while Senator Irby was third and John Arthur last. Blue and White was never headed, although John Arthur made a game effort, coming from last place at the head of the stretch and finishing a close up second.

Only four starters came to the post in the hurdle, the second event on the card. Of course Sir Georgies chances looked the best to the four players and all kinds of money went on him at 6 to 5 and evens. He ran last to the head of the stretch and then came on, but too late to catch Rosemont, who won by a length, with Sir George a nose in front of McGinty.

The first mile and a sixteenth event of the year at Hawthorne was the third race. Prince and Red Root carried the money almost equally divided, the former's price being 2 to 1 and the latter's to 4. The two furnished the closest finish of the day, as after a hot fight down the stretch Penny got the verdict by a scant nose.

Penny rode a bad race on J. B. Freed in the fourth and finished fourth to Bob Toombs, Little Prodigill and his associates ruled Jockey Feeney off the track and suspended the horse J. B. Freed for the year. G. G. Foster, for one year.

All the insiders made a "killing" in the last race on Mantell, who was played from 15 to 1 to 4 to 1 and took the race easily from Oriel, who was backed hard for the place.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $350, for 2-year-olds, three and a half furlongs—Blue and White, 118 pounds (Knapp), 10 to 1, won; John Arthur, 118 (Penny), 4 to 1, second; Senator Irby, 118 (O. Lewis), 8 to 5, third. Time, :47. Navigus, 111 (J. Murphy), 4 to 1; Soto Doc, 106 (Piantoni), 5 to 1; and Phil Daly, 114 (A. Clark), 30 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $600, a handicap for all ages, one mile—Rosemont, 96 pounds (L. Soden), 7 to 2, won; Sir George, 113 (Knapp), evens, second; McGinty, 107 (Kunze), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:45½. Sweetbread, 101 (Piantoni), 6 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $350, for 2-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a sixteenth—Prince, 102 pounds (A. Waters), 3 to 1, won; Red Root, 96 (W. Mooney), 4 to 1, second; Penny, 96 (W. Taylor), 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:57½. Lengthy Dickerson, 102 (Sheehan), 10 to 1; Senie Up, 96 (Gosbrill), 6 to 1; Charlie Ball, 96 (L. Soden), 20 to 1; Ipsolence, 96 (Daly), 4 to 1; and Rookery, 96 (F. Bell), 15 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, $600, for 3-year-olds and upward, five and one-half furlongs—Bob Toombs, 111 pounds (J. Murphy), 10 to 1, won; Little May, 101 (F. Bell), 10 to 1, second; Joe Frost, 95 (T. Brown), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:07. Lady Fred, 110 (Feeney), 3 to 1; Quotation, 104 (L. Soden), 6 to 1; Ruby Payne, 101 (Piantoni), 4 to 1; Festival, 98 (Howard), 10 to 1; Easter John, 114 (Sloan), 10 to 1; Santamego, 99 (E. Taylor), 4 to 1; Lucy Rich, 113 (F. Sloan), 20 to 1; Hangum, 103 (Calkins), 5 to 1; and Viola Knight, 88 (Fisher), 20 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $350, for 3-year-olds and upwards, three and a half furlongs—Mantell, 84 pounds (L. Soden), 6 to 1, won; Oriel, 106 (Piantoni), 6 to 1, second; Sweetbread, 98 (Fisher), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:10. Rosemont, 95 (Cottrell), 30 to 1; Kildare, 100 (Kunze), 5 to 1; One Dime, 103 (W. Mooney), 3 to 1; Chester T., 93 (L. Soden), 8 to 1; Mount Monroe, 93 (Haskins), 30 to 1; Berwyn, 84 (Daly), 30 to 1; and Templemore, 110 (E. Carr), 4 to 1, also ran.

Today's Hawthorne card is:

First race, five furlongs, purse $300, for non-winners since Jan. 1—Sexton, 100 pounds; Hamline, 98; Speculation, 100; Jasper, 97; Jolly Tar, 97; Leonard, 97; Fred Fisher, 97; Royalty, 97; Hamilton, 97; Grass, 97; Miss Ruth, 95; Ruth Cleveland, 95; Ida Beeswing, 95; Belva L., 95.

Second race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, St. Albans, 104 pounds; Wautauga, 103; Kilburn, 101; Critic, 98; Little Annie, 93; Red Root, 92; Sir Knight, 85.

Third race, five furlongs, purse $400, for non-winners since Jan. 1, allowances—One Dime, 118 pounds; Kent, 115; Josie M., 106; Lucinda, 110; Joe Jenner, 106; Bangum, 106; Jack Richelieu, 106; Ida Beeswing, 95; Belva L., 95.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs, purse $350, for all ages, light weiter weights, selling—Penny, 120 pounds; McGinty (by Faustus), 120; Quantix, 117; Sir Lancelot, 117; Catherine B., 115; Ollie Otis, 115; Importance, 113; Tie Cever, 113; Calcon, 112; Caplow, 109; Remedy, 109; Entertain, 109; Mona McGregor, 108; Jennie Schwartz, 108; Silhouette, 108; Laura B., 90.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $350, for non-winners of four races in 1893, selling—Tarpon, 109 pounds; Morgan, 106; Moss Terry, 106; Eclaire, 98; Southern Lady, 97; Leocolus, 96; Westover, 94; Eyeglass, 93; Pioneer, 92; Jake Allen, 88; Johnny Campbell, 85; Ella Duke, 82.

GUTTENBERG HAS A SURPRISE.

Pearl Silly, Mary S., Brookdale, Detroit, Westchester, and Balbriggan Win.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—Pearl Silly, at 5 to 1, furnished the surprise for St. Patrick's Day at Guttenberg. The summary follows:

First race, selling, for maidens, five furlongs—Pearl Silly, 92 pounds (Brooks), 15 to 1, won; Spot, 98 (Sloan), 18 to 5, second; Alma colt, 107 (Cunningham), 30 to 1, third. King Wood, Auburn, Simonize, Mr. and Argyle III., also ran. George ran out. Time, 1:03¾.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Mary S., 96 pounds (Griffin), 3 to 5, won; Passimist, 105 (Clare), 4 to 1, second; Lord Auckland, 97 (F. Leiz), 8 to 1, third. King Leo, Vocalize, and Meadows also ran. Time, 1:17.

Third race, selling, for maidens, five furlongs—Brookdale, 104 pounds (McDermott), 8 to 5, won; Dollie R., 97 (E. Hill), 3 to 1, second; Julia, 99 (Hamilton), 15 to 1, third. La Favorita Filly, Adelgisa, Good Boy, Conquest, and The Lover also ran. Time, 1:03¾.

Fourth race, handicap, five furlongs—Detroit, 100 pounds (Leigh), 7 to 2, won; Zenobia, 103 (T. Flynn), second; Airplant, 100 (N. Hill), 2 to 1, third. Lida Rica, Kristina, and Annapolis also ran. Time, 1:03.

Fifth race, selling, one mile and an eighth—Westchester, 108 pounds (T. Flynn), 4 to 5, won; Virgie, 98 (E. Jones), even, second; Lord of the Harem, 99 (Penny), 30 to 1, third. Naronic and Vera also ran. Time, 1:57¾.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Balbriggan, 105 pounds (Leigh), 3 to 1, won; Hazelhurst, 106 (Ballard), 3 to 1, second; Duke John, 108 (McDermott), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾.

Following entries for Saturday are:

First race, five furlongs, for beaten horses, selling—Keystone, 103 pounds; Illspeak, 103; Power, 106; John R., 99; Bolivar, 99; Fussett, 97; Sue B., 87.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs, selling—Lida, 104 pounds; Fagot, 114; Blackburn, 118; Belle Fred, 113; Marguerite, 102; Bob V., 102; Mizon, 97.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs, selling—Lida Rosenda, Red Elm, 110; Salisbury, 106; Clark, 96; Edmund Connelly, 98; Marmont, 91.

Fourth race, one mile, selling—Hilfren, 120 pounds; Wanderer, 102; Topeka, 98; St. James, 94; Firefly, 102; John Hickey, 90; Ida, 90.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Conductor, 118 pounds; Irregular, 113; Woodchopper, 110, 107; Spartacus, 107; Jeweler, 107; May Eleanor, 104.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs, selling—Climax, 103; Laurestan, 123; Kellef, 120; Sigurd, 118; Dr. Helmuth, 118; Mr. Quartermaster, 115; Bilgman, 115; Addie R., 113; Miss Bess, 104.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 17.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's Guttenberg races as follows:

First race—John R., $10; Fussett, $8; Helen, $6; Power, $4 each; Illspent and Bolivar, $2 each; field, 6!.

Second race—Little Fred, $15; Airplant, $10; Marjorie, $8; Fagot, Blackburn, and field, $3 each.

Third race—Berwyn, $15; Salisbury, $10; Red Elm, $8; Clark, $5; Sold, $4.

Fourth race—Hilfren, $20; Firefly, $12; Westchester, $10; Eleanor, $8; Irregular, Spartacus, and St. James, $6; Balbriggan and field, $3 each.

Fifth race—Contribution, $15; Perlid, $12; Woodchopper, $10; Climax, $10; Dr. Helmuth and Tasso, $8 each; Jeweler, $6.

Sixth race—Climax, $10; Dr. Helmuth and Tasso, $8 each; Relief and Van S., $5 each; field, $6.

QUEER CONTESTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

One of the Events Said to Be of the Jug-Handle Pattern.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17.—[Special.]—Racing was off form today, and the apologists found it to the holding track. Annie Golden came up and won the first race. Bobbie Burns, the ladies' man, was beaten twice, turned around and beat Excelsior. Excelsior ran like a dog in a race in which he seemed to outclass his field; and, as a great surprise, Frank Van Ness' American Flag, candidate, Fitzsimmons, who could not win the handicaps last Tuesday, won the handicap of the day. The races run by Excelsior, Bret Harte and Nellie Pearl were nasty to the eye, yet those who saw nothing from their coop, although the ring and stand were full of ugly talk, said it was the worst afternoon's racing of the season. A fair crowd was out, betting was good, and the day damp and dull. Tony Licalzi won the first race with his bay filly India, 2, by Blazes—Miss Hall. Bobbie Burns was among the beaten favorites. Sam Farmer was the only selection that won a purse. The summaries follow:

First race, purse $350, for 2-year-olds and upwards, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Annie Golden, 99 pounds (Perry), 3 to 1, won easily by two lengths; Au Fait, 96 (James), 2½ to 1, second; Vilietta, 94 (Berger), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:20¾. Lengthy Dickerson, 102 (Sheehan), 10 to 1; Senie Up, 96 (Gosbrill), 6 to 1; Charlie Ball, 96 (L. Soden), 20 to 1; Ipsolence, 96 (Daly), 4 to 1; and Rookery, 96 (F. Bell), 15 to 1, also ran.

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Second race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, St. Albans, 104 pounds; Wautauga, 103; Kilburn, 101; Critic, 98; Little Annie, 93; Red Root, 92; Sir Knight, 85.

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Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $350, for non-winners of four races in 1893, selling—Tarpon, 109 pounds; Morgan, 106; Moss Terry, 106; Eclaire, 98; Southern Lady, 97; Leocolus, 96; Westover, 94; Eyeglass, 93; Pioneer, 92; Jake Allen, 88; Johnny Campbell, 85; Ella Duke, 82.

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Fifth race—Contribution, $15; Perlid, $12; Woodchopper, $10; Climax, $10; Dr. Helmuth and Tasso, $8 each; Jeweler, $6.

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Penny rode a bad race on J. B. Freed in the fourth and finished fourth to Bob Toombs, Little Prodigill and his associates ruled Jockey Feeney off the track and suspended the horse J. B. Freed for the year. G. G. Foster, for one year.

All the insiders made a "killing" in the last race on Mantell, who was played from 15 to 1 to 4 to 1 and took the race easily from Oriel, who was backed hard for the place.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $350, for 2-year-olds, three and a half furlongs—Blue and White, 118 pounds (Knapp), 10 to 1, won; John Arthur, 118 (Penny), 4 to 1, second; Senator Irby, 118 (O. Lewis), 8 to 5, third. Time, :47. Navigus, 111 (J. Murphy), 4 to 1; Soto Doc, 106 (Piantoni), 5 to 1; and Phil Daly, 114 (A. Clark), 30 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $600, a handicap for all ages, one mile—Rosemont, 96 pounds (L. Soden), 7 to 2, won; Sir George, 113 (Knapp), evens, second; McGinty, 107 (Kunze), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:45½. Sweetbread, 101 (Piantoni), 6 to 1, also ran.

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RESTS AT GRACELAND.

THE FUNERAL AND INTERMENT OF LOUIS NETTELHORST.

Services Held at the Residence and Then at North Side Turner Hall—Many Friends View the Remains—Beautiful Floral Tributes—Dr. Hirsch, John McLaren, and William Rapp Make Eulogistic Speeches—Procession to the Cemetery, Where Emil Hoechster Delivers an Oration.

Sorrowing friends tenderly bore all that is mortal of Louis Nettelhorst to his long rest in Graceland Cemetery yesterday afternoon. An immense concourse of sympathizing citizens took part in the exercises, thus manifesting the high esteem in which Mr. Nettelhorst was held by the entire community.

The public funeral at North Side Turner Hall was one of the largest ever seen in Chicago. There the remains lay in state from 12 to 2 o'clock and were viewed by thousands of people. Long before the hour for services to commence the throng became so great that it was necessary to close the doors. Many were, therefore, unable to gain admittance. They filled the street for half a block in either direction and patiently waited, some with heads uncovered, until the exercises were over and the long procession had started on its way to the grave.

Before the remains were taken to Turner Hall a brief religious ceremony was performed at the residence, No. 46 Wisconsin street, which was attended by the immediate friends and representatives of the various interested societies. Dr. Zimmerman delivered a short, touching address and the Fidelia singing society rendered an appropriate hymn. Then the remains were conveyed to the hall and placed on a high catafalque with black canopy top. The crowd entered at the main doors, passed down the center aisle, around the head of the casket, and out at a side door. So many remained on the inside, however, that the hall was soon filled to overflowing.

Beautiful Floral Tributes.

The scene at Turner Hall was most impressive. Decorations of black and white lined the stage, the gallery, and the posts. All about the bier and along the front of the stage were banked great masses of potted plants and flowers. Among the floral tributes were several elaborate and handsome pieces. The Turners sent a broken column seven feet high formed of lilacs, ivy, and laurel. During the ceremonies it stood at the foot of the bier. There were two elaborate pieces from the employés of Charles Emmerich & Co., a harp and a ladder made of calla lilies and roses. The offering from Mr. and Mrs. Emmerich was a broken column. The Turn Verein sent a large wreath, the German Männerchor a harp, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Heinrichs a wreath, Mr. and Mrs. John Beaur a harp, the National Turn Verein a wreath, and Christopher Carr a pillow of white and yellow roses. An immense wreath of pansies was sent by the Durnen Verein and another of violets from the Annex Bowling club. A wreath from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oppen was one of the finest, and the office employés of the Board of Education sent a broken wheel. There were a score or more of smaller pieces from individuals and various societies. A large scroll of lilies came from the Eighteenth Ward Democratic club, and the German Press club sent a huge pillow.

Six young men from the Turner society, dressed in dark blue uniforms and bearing swords wrapped in black crape, did sentinel duty at the catafalque and kept the throng moving.

Public Service Begins.

At 2 o'clock the combined singing societies of the Fidelia, Germania, and Turn Verein Associations began the public services by rendering, with peculiarly beautiful effect, "Stumm schlaft der sanger," or "Quietly sleeps the singer." Max Stern, speaking in both German and English, delivered a short address, in which he said that Louis Nettelhorst's death was a great loss to the community, and that the entire city mourns the departure of one of its most patriotic citizens.

Dr. Emil Hirsch was the principal speaker. His tribute to the life and services of Mr. Nettelhorst found an echo in every breast, a response in every heart. He said it was extremely fitting that the last scene in the drama should be performed in the hall where Mr. Nettelhorst had done so much good for the German societies of which he was such a brilliant, honest, and true member—a hall that has frequently resounded with the ringing eloquence of his appeal. There he had spent many earnest and valuable hours to further the ends of those societies. Continuing, Dr. Hirsch said:

Dr. Hirsch's Tribute.

The old maxim, "Those whom the gods love die young" seems to be true. But it is a beautiful thought to know that a career ended by death before the noontime of life leaves behind such a rich legacy of good deeds and great work. It is not by years but by their deeds that men live. This we can earnestly apply to the life just lived. His very figure called to mind the hero. In perfect form he lived and moved. His heart beats were in sympathy with all that is good and noble. He had a mind that was energetic for knowledge, and it was always open for truth. At an early age, like many others, he had to leave the home of his birth and cross the ocean to reach this land of liberty and freedom. After reaching its shores it did not take Louis Nettelhorst long to become a devoted son of Columbia. He was an ardent lover of the star sown flag, and did not yield to any one in protection of the Star Spangled Banner. He was always thoroughly in favor of the broadest education for the children of this city, and his record as a member for many years of the Board of Education stands as an example for others to follow.

William Fappe followed Dr. Hirsch, speaking in German, and he was followed by John McLaren, who, as its President, spoke a few words on behalf of the present Board of Education, the members of which were present in a body.

Honest to the Core.

Mr. McLaren said among other things:

During five years of close association with Mr. Nettelhorst I found him a man who always gave himself to any cause he espoused with the whole force of an enthusiastic and loyal natnre. Honest himself to the core he always expected honesty from his associates. Any mean thing at once aroused his contempt. There was never any doubt as to where he stood on any question. Good common sense and practical ideas made him a wise counselor in educational matters, while his splendid business knowledge and habits were of the highest benefit in the management of the affairs of the board. His administrative ability was never better exemplified than at the time of annexation when the large outlying districts were added. Over one hundred schools were at once taken into the city and I believe it was largely owing to the tact, good judgment, and wise management of Mr. Nettelhorst as Chairman of the committee having that matter in charge that friction, annoyance, and confusion were avoided.

The great audience then slowly moved out of the hall into the already crowded street, the pallbearers lifted their precious burden from the flower-laden platform and placed it in the hearse. The procession, augmented by marching societies and more than a hundred carriages, resumed its slow, sad journey to the tomb. A committee of fifty Turners formed in open rank from the door of the hall down to the sidewalk as the remains were carried out. The Turner band, stationed on the opposite side of the street, played a dirge. A wagon covered all over with black material carried the floral tributes. The procession moved out Clark and Oak streets to La Salle avenue, thence on Eugenie to Wells street, to Wisconsin street, to Cleveland avenue, to Fullerton avenue, and thence directly north on Clark street to Graceland in the following order:

Order of the Procession.

Fencing class of Turners.
Rosenbecker's Band.
Fidelia Männerchor.
Germania Männerchor.
Board of Education.
Committee of fifty Turners.
Turngemeinde Society.
Oriental Lodge No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons.
Honorary pallbearers.
Hearse and active pallbearers.
Carriages with mourners.
Carriages with friends.
Carriages with citizens.

It was after 5 o'clock when the procession reached the cemetery. At the open grave the ceremonies were brief and simple. Emil Hoechster delivered a short address and the singing societies sang a parting selection. Mr. Hoechster's remarks were devoted to a review of the hopes and projects which Louis Nettelhorst in the flying hours of his life had built up.

The active pall bearers were:

Max Stern, G. E. Schlothauer, F. Goetz, C. E. Rosll, Henry Oppen, Christopher Carr, C. Ehmann, G. A. Schmidt, L. O. Kohts, Theodore Hatz, and Henry Suder.

The honorary pallbearers:

Mayor Washburne, D. C. Cregier, Albert G. Lane, G. Halle, Cutter H. Harrison, Thomas Brenan, Charles Catlin, John A. Roche, John McLaren, and James A. Sexton.

Three of the last named men were Mayors under whom Mr. Nettelhorst served as a member of the Board of Education, and the others were his associates either on the board or in the various orders to which he belonged. They all accompanied the remains from the house to the hall, as well from the hall to the cemetery.

APPEAL AGAINST TURKISH OUTRAGES.

American Missionaries Deprived of Their Rights in the Sultan's Dominions.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—Owing to alleged outrages by Turkish officials upon the rights of American citizens in Turkey, the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, Junior Foreign Secretary of the American Board; the Rev. C. C. Tracy, a missionary from Morsonan, Turkey; and the Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Webb, one of the Prudential Committee of the American Board, went to Washington yesterday to lay the facts before the government. A recent complaint is that the Turkish officials have interfered with the mails of the missionaries, and even with the telegrams of United States Government officials. The statement is made that a telegram from the United States Consul at Sivas was suppressed. It is also said that Minister Thompson reports that he sent telegrams to the United States Government, and not receiving any reply has concluded that those dispatches have also been stopped by the Turkish Government.

To Conduct Electricity Underground.

The Commissioner of Public Works has issued a permit to the West and South Towns street railway to construct an underground electric feeder from the Siemens-Halske power plant on Blue Island avenue and Wood street to Twenty-second street to carry the power for operating the electric line now being constructed by Congressman McGann and others on Twenty-second street from the South Side to Lawndale. It is not unlikely that this arrangement will be followed by adopting the equipment of the Berlin institution. Active work will commence on the road by the first of the month. The Lawndale avenue line will be extended to Twenty-sixth street and cars are promised for June 1. The injunction case which has prevented a portion of the work is set for hearing before Judge Tuley Monday.

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being *only* to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian Bitter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,
32, Beaver Street, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

DUEBER-HAMPDEN 17-JEWEL WATCHES.

The Friends of Freedom and Independence in Trade,
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

The products of The Dueber Watch Case Mfg. Co. and The Hampden Watch Co. have a reputation for reliability second to none in the world. . . . .

The name DUEBER, or the Dueber Trade-Mark, on a Watch or Watch Case is a guarantee that it is the best of its kind. The name Dueber, or the Dueber Trade-Mark, on Gold and Silver Watch Cases, is recognized all over the United States as good as the Hall Mark of England.

Upon this impregnable foundation of honesty and reliability The Dueber Co. has built up its immense business.

Makers of inferior Watch Movements and Watch Cases in the United States who wanted to curtail our rapidly increasing trade combined and prohibited the Wholesale as well as the Retail Trade from buying our goods. They even went so far as to dictate to the retailer and prevent him from buying Movements and cases separately, as he might choose.

The Dueber Co. was, therefore, deprived of its customers, but after a bitter warfare of over five years' duration The Dueber Co., as well as The Hampden Co. have again succeeded in finding a ready market for their goods, and have appointed a new line of Jobbers to carry their products to the Retail Trade.

But still, there are thousands of Retail Dealers who are not visited by our Special Agents. There are millions of people who have been deprived of honest goods, and who are ready to buy them if they had the guarantee that the goods bought would be just exactly as represented.

To all those we would say, please communicate with us, and we will take the pleasure of naming a dealer to you who carries our line of goods, and we will also see that you get exactly what you bargain for.

The Dueber Watch Case Mfg. Company,
WATCH CASES.
Hampden Watch Company,
WATCH MOVEMENTS.
THE FINEST WATCH FACTORY PLANT IN THE WORLD.
THE DUEBER WATCH WORKS.
CANTON, OHIO.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We beg to announce, to-day, our Spring Opening of

Ladies'
Artistic Footwear.

The large, beautiful lines of Artistic Footwear, for Spring '93—fresh from the shops of the best makers—and displayed to-day in Our Shoe Dep't, emphasizes its position as

The Shoe Center of Chicago.

We direct attention to the prices named below, which are *lower* than found elsewhere in the country for equal, *trustworthy* qualities. The Prices are Proportionally *low* throughout the entire Department.

Ladies' Street or Dress Shoe—*all new* styles, "The Derby"—"The Philadelphia Toe"—"Grecian Last"—"The *new* Picadilly Last"—"Harvard Square Toe." In plain toe or patent tips—kid or cloth tops	$5.00
Ladies' Dress Shoe—*Opera Last*—patent trimmed; a soft, flexible, stylish shoe	$4.00
Ladies' Cloth Top Boot—*New Picadilly Last.* Chicago Heel-foxing, button boot . . .	$3.00
Ladies' Royal Kid Boot—*Harvard Square Toe*—button; a very stylish, comfortable street boot	$3.00
Misses' Cloth Top Dress Shoe—Kid Foxed . . .	$2.50
Misses' Kangaroo Calf—Our Invincible School Shoe	$2.25
Misses' Kid Shoe—*new last*—button, spring heel .	$2.00
Child's Kangaroo Calf—Our Invincible School Shoe	$1.75
Child's Cloth-top Dress Shoe—button, spring heel . .	$1.75
Child's Kid Shoe—button; patent tips; spring heel . .	$1.50

Our "Invincible" School Shoes for Boys.

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 25:
TUESDAY, MARCH 21..... DRY GOODS
Including large new consignments of SPRING GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.....BOOTS AND SHOES
Including peremptory sale of entire stock of F. G. HOCKING & CO., Jacksonville, Ill., consisting of
$7,500 WORTH OF FINE SHOES.
THURSDAY, MARCH 23.....Clothing, Hats, Caps
Including a very attractive Bankrupt Stock of FINE CLOTHING.
On Same Day, in Annex.
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
Blue Willow Teas and Plates, White Granite and C. C. Ware, and one car Rockingham Ware.
On Same Day on 5th Floor,
FIRE SALVAGE SALE.
341 Cases Leaf Tobacco.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION NOTICE.
On Thursday, March 23, at 10 a. m.,
At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago.
For account of Fire Underwriters,
At Public Auction,
341 CASES LEAF TOBACCO.
Originally owned by the well-known firm of Rothschild & Schroeder, Chicago, Ill.
Consisting principally of a very select assortment of Connecticut Havana Seed Wrappers, etc., etc., All in original cases and in prime condition.
GOODS ON EXHIBITION TUESDAY, MARCH 21.
On Wednesday, March 29, at 10 a. m.,
For account of Fire Underwriters,
HARDWARE, TOOLS, CUTLERY, ETC.
The entire stocks of
MATTHEWS HARDWARE CO., MEMPHIS, TENN.,
W. A. BARR, KEARNEY, NEB.,
and the
W. B. BELKNAP HARDWARE CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Consisting of
2,000 doz. Axes and Hatchets and large quantities of Builders' and Machinists' Tools, General Hardware, Sporting Goods, Fish Lines, Hooks, Tackle, Brushes, Curry Combs, Horse and Bridle Bits, Spurs, Rat Traps, etc.
Also Salvage of
THE JACCARD JEWELRY CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.,
Consisting of an elegant line of Silverware, Plated Goods, Lamps, etc., etc.
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER,
WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
AT 9:30 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING
Regular Sale
FURNITURE.
25 FOLDING-BEDS,
UPRIGHT PIANO,
A full line new and used CARPETS,
Pictures, Bedding, Cigars,
General Merchandise.

By the West Side Auction House Co.,
209 and 211 West Madison-st.
AUCTION SALE
At our rooms this morning at 10 o'clock of all classes of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, & HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Including several very fine Quartered Oak F. P. Mirror Folding Beds.

Expert General Auctioneer.
Household and Real Estate Sales a Specialty.
Appraisals made on applications.
Address C. M. WILBUR, 46 26th-st., Chicago.

POPULAR PEASE PIANOS

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

A Sale of Fine Shoes.

Two strong statements of remarkable bargains. Here they are:

Ladies' "turn" and welt Dongola Button and Lace Shoes, new shapes, wide and narrow toes, cloth and kid tops—you cannot buy them elsewhere lower than $4 and $5. The sale price is *$3.00.*

The other:

Boys' best Calf Shoes, button and lace, at savings of 50c and 75c from elsewhere prices —*$2.50.*

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Young Men's Clothing.

Everybody knows that the best clothing for small boys is right here, but everybody doesn't know that for the past half year we've been clothing the young men of up to 20 just as handsomely.

Here's a bid for that knowing:

Double-breasted Cheviot Suits—Everything according to fashion-plate—Gray mixed and black—*$10.00.*
(Actual value $15.00.)
They're marked in ages up to 20 years—come in breast measures up to 35 inches. It's an opportunity for smallest men, even.

A grand showing of Youths' and Boys' Spring Overcoats—Smith, Gray & Co. make.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Misses' Garments.

A magnificent showing of

Misses' Coats.

The new Reefers with Butterfly Capes, *$6.00 up.*

The new Box Back Reefers, large Sailor Collar, *$3.50.*

The new Russian Jackets, handsomely braided, *$8.00 up.*

A beautiful display of

Misses' Dresses

In charming Challies, Silks, Fancy Mixture, and lovely White.

Prices as low as you ought to go, and as high as you want to go, but, for quality, always the lowest.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
State and Washington.

It begins again.

Our Semi-Annual Glove Sale.

"The best qualities—of New—Fresh—Foster Lacing Gloves—are being offered at very much less than the usual prices."

Ladies' 5-hook Glace "*Foster Lacing Gloves*" at $1.
Ladies' 6-inch Biarritz "*Foster Lacing Gloves*" at $1.
8—12—16 and 24 inch Mousquetaire Suede "*Foster Lacing Gloves*" (in limited quantity) at $1.
Gentlemen's Street Gloves—2 patent buttons and "Foster Lacing"—at 85 cents.
Ladies' McIntosh Waterproof Gloves, 25 cents.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

3 pairs of
Silk Hosiery
For the usual cost of 1.
3 pairs for $3.

25 dozen pure silk Hose—in black and plain colors—worth $3 a pair—at $1

Three dollars' worth—for $1.

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. BEWARE of deception and imitators! We have no branch stores. Strictly reliable instruments to be obtained only from
1852. THE OLD RELIABLE 1892.
L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN,
89 Madison-st. Tribune Building.

OPIUM or Morphine Habit Cured at Home. Trial Free. No Pain. Comp'd Oxygen Ass'n, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.

NEWS SELLERS should write for rates and secure Prompt shipments to all inquirers.

ALWAYS SELLS BEST.

AMERICAN DESK AND SEATING CO.
270-272 Wabash Av., Chicago, U. S. A.
OFFICE, BANK, SCHOOL, HALL and CHURCH FURNISHINGS.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

SENDS ITS EXHIBIT.

Spain's Display Reported to Be Large and Costly.

COMMISSIONER NOW HERE

Interest Felt in the Success of the Enterprise.

COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Valuable Letters Relating to the Great Explorer.

OTHER NEWS OF THE EXPOSITION.

Spain, which for a long time was behind with its preparations for the Fair, now has all its exhibits on board a stanch ship which is crossing the ocean for Chicago. Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish World's Fair Commissioner, has reached Chicago, and he says the country did at the Centennial or the last two Paris expositions. All told there will be 2,680 packages, comprising a large display of articles of every description.

The wealthy men of Spain whose wine cellars are famous at home are taking so much interest in the exhibit as to send over 12,000 bottles of their choicest collections. This will form but a portion of the wine display.

In the Fine Arts Palace will be shown forty-six oil paintings and twenty-two sculptures from Barcelona, besides many architectural works and engravings. All the space set apart for the Spanish Government in the Fine Arts section will be filled. To round out the exhibit of manufactures, the displays made recently at a special exhibition at Barcelona will be shipped to Chicago.

In the Departments of Machinery and Electricity the space will also be filled. In the Transportation Exhibits Department the Marquis of Comillas, President of the Spanish Transatlantic company, will alone take all the space assigned to Spain and the many models of ancient and modern naval architecture will have to be provided for. The agricultural display will comprise 6,605 square feet. Exhibits for this department will come from Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and the coast of Guinea. These provinces will forward samples of coffee, sugar, mineral waters, preserves, tobacco, manilla hemp, cocoa, chocolate, etc. In the Department of Ethnology Spain will occupy 10,000 feet. It has also the chapel of the Convent of La Rabida and space in the Woman's Building. Her Majesty the Queen Regent is the President of the Spanish Woman's Commission and personally superintends the work.

The official building of Spain on the grounds is progressing satisfactorily and today the roof will be completed and the staff work began. All the decorations have been shipped from Spain and will arrive in about two weeks. As this building is the reproduction of an old structure of 1492, to preserve its character all molds have been cast from the original. Commissioner Dupuy de Lome has received information from the Duke of Veragua saying that he will sail April 8 with the Duchess and their children. They will go first to Washington to be presented to the President, and then come to Chicago in time for the opening, May 1.

WILL SEND HISTORICAL PAPERS.

Valuable Collection of Documents to Be Put on Exhibition.

From the Duke of Veragua have been received by the State Department at Washington the most interesting historical documents in the world relating to the voyage and discoveries of Columbus. The documents are appended herewith and form a history authentic in its character of the doings of the great navigator:

1. The commission of Columbus. The original commission given to Columbus by Ferdinand and Isabella upon his departure for the first voyage, dated Granada, April 30, 1492, appointing him Grand Admiral of the ocean seas, Vice King and Governor-General of all the lands that he should discover.

2. Royal letters patent from the sovereigns of Spain granting licenses to the persons accompanying Columbus on his first voyage. Dated Granada, April 30, 1492.

3. Royal letters patent from the sovereigns of Spain commanding the inhabitants of Palos to furnish Christopher Columbus with two caravels for his first voyage. Dated Granada, April 30, 1492.

4. Royal letters patent from the sovereigns of Spain commanding the inhabitants of Palos to furnish Christopher Columbus everything necessary to equip the caravels for his first voyage. Dated Granada, April 30, 1492.

5. Royal letters patent from the sovereigns of Spain exempting from taxes supplies needed for the fleet of Columbus on his first voyage. Dated April 30, 1492.

6. Royal letters patent from the sovereigns of Spain ordering that Christopher Columbus may take without charge anything needed for his first voyage. Dated May 15, 1492.

7. Royal letters patent from the sovereigns of Spain granting power to Christopher Columbus to seal and deliver stores of provisions in their names. Dated May 15, 1492.

8. Royal letters patent from the sovereigns of Spain commanding that Christopher Columbus be allowed to pass freely through ports, cities, towns, and villages. Dated Barcelona, May 20, 1493.

9. Certificate of Roderigo Perez, notary public in the City of Isabella, Santo Domingo, Dec. 16, 1496, concerning the contract made by the sovereigns of Spain with Christopher Columbus in the town of Santa Fé de la Vegas de Granada, April 17, 1492.

10. Royal Letters Patent from the Sovereigns of Spain, authorizing 300 persons to be taken by Columbus on his second voyage. Dated Burgos, April 23, 1493.

11. Royal Letters Patent from the Sovereigns of Spain, commanding Columbus to prepare a fleet for his second voyage. Dated May 23, 1493.

12. Royal Letters Patent from the Sovereigns of Spain, commanding captains and masters of vessels to recognize Admiral Christopher Columbus as Captain-General, and to obey him in every particular. Dated at Barcelona, May 28, 1493.

13. Royal Letters Patent from the Sovereigns of Spain, authorizing Christopher Columbus to appoint three persons for the offices of governament in the lands he should discover. Dated Rome, May 28, 1493.

14. Instructions given to Columbus by Ferdinand and Isabella on May 29, 1493.

15. Original memoranda written by Christopher Columbus to the Sovereigns of Spain concerning the money required for the compensation and assistance for six months of the 300 people who were to accompany him on his second voyage.

16. Bull of Pope Alexander VI. granting to the Sovereigns of Spain all lands discovered by Christopher Columbus. Dated at Rome May 4, 1493.

17. Letter from the Sovereigns of Spain to Columbus assuring him of the peaceful intentions of the King of Portugal. Dated June 12, 1493.

18. Letter from Queen Isabella to Columbus recommending Juan Agnado to a good position in his fleet. Dated June 30, 1493.

19. Letter from the Sovereigns of Spain to Christopher Columbus recommending the appointment of Sebastian de Olano as Collector in Indies. Dated Aug. 4, 149-.

20. Letter from the Sovereigns to Christopher Columbus urging him to hasten his departure to the Indies, Aug. 18, 1493.

21. Letter from Queen Isabella to Columbus inclosing a copy of a book he had left with her, asking him to send her a certain sailing chart, and urging him not to delay his departure. Dated Sept. 5, 1493.

22. Letter from the sovereigns of Spain to Christopher Columbus asking his opinion in regard to a certain document which had been prepared in reply to the King of Portugal. Dated Barcelona, Sept. 5, 1493.

23. Letter from the sovereigns of Spain to Christopher Columbus concerning certain expeditions of the King of Portugal and informing him that the book which he left with them would be forwarded to him by Don Juan de Fonseca June 1, 1493.

24. Royal letters patent from the sovereigns of Spain directing Christopher Columbus to return to the Indies. Dated Medina del Campo, June 22, 1493.

25. Decree of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella granting to Columbus an annuity of 10,000 maravedis, to be paid from the tax upon the butcher-shops of Cordova during his lifetime. Dated at Valladolid Nov. 18, 1493.

26. Books which contain certified copies of royal letters patent from the sovereigns of Spain granting to Christopher Columbus all the rights, titles, dignities, and regalias enjoyed by the Admirals of Castile. Copies of royal letters patent to towns established in Santo Domingo. Contracts of Columbus with the sovereigns of Spain.

27. Instructions from the sovereigns of Spain to Columbus concerning his second voyage, dated Barcelona, March 30 and Sept. 15, 1493; Medina del Campo, April 19, 1494; and Segovia, Aug. 15, 1494.

28. Letter from the sovereigns of Spain to Christopher Columbus acknowledging with great gratification the receipt of letters by the hands of Antonio de Torres and requesting him to send Bernal Diaz de Pisa, accountant of the expedition, to Spain, dated Medina del Campo, April 13, 1494.

29. Letter from the sovereigns of Spain to Christopher Columbus, dated Segovia, Aug. 15, 1494, asking certain information and informing him of an agreement with the Kingdom of Portugal.

30. Decree of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella granting a coat of arms to Columbus. Dated June, 1494.

31. Letter from the sovereigns of Spain to Christopher Columbus congratulating him upon his return from his second voyage and requesting him to report to the court at once. Dated July 12, 1496.

32. Commission as Adelantado Mayor granted to Christopher Columbus by the sovereigns of Spain. Dated at Medina del Campo, July 22, 1497.

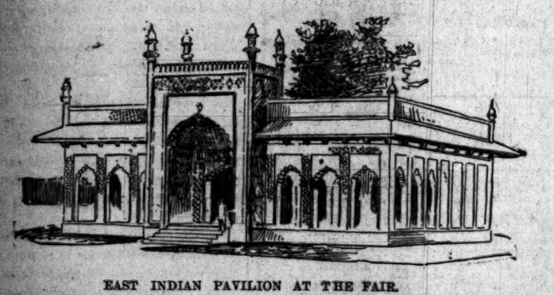
33. Letter from the sovereigns of Spain to Christopher Columbus about gold, pearls, and other treasure obtained in the Indies. Dated March 30, 1497.

34. Will of Christopher Columbus conferring the right of succession upon his son, Diego. Dated Feb. 22, 1498.

35. Memorandum submitted by Christopher Columbus to the Council of the Indies concerning his arrest and imprisonment, and declaring his innocence of the charges made against him.

36. Letter from the sovereigns of Spain to Christopher Columbus containing instructions concerning his fourth voyage. Dated Valencia de la Torro, March 19, 1502.

37. Letter from Christopher Columbus to his Holiness the Pope of Rome, February, 1502.



EAST INDIAN PAVILION AT THE FAIR.

38. Letters of Christopher Columbus to his son Diego, dated Nov. 21, 1504; Nov. 28, 1504; December, 1504; Dec. 3, 1504; Dec. 13, 1504; Dec. 21, 1504; Dec. 29, 1504; Jan. 8, 1505; Feb. 25, 1505; Dec. 5, 1505. Memorial of Christopher Columbus to the sovereigns of Spain in behalf of his son Diego.

39. Letters from Christopher Columbus to the Rev. Father Don Gaspar Gorricio de las Cuevas, dated April 4, 1502; Sept. 4, 1505; July 7, 1503; Jan. 4, 1505.

40. Letter from King Ferdinand V. to Diego Columbus, dated Naples, Nov. 26, 1505.

41. Commission as Adelantado Mayor of the Indies. Granted by the sovereigns of Spain to Diego Columbus. Dated Valladolid, June 16, 1515.

42. Authenticated copy of the will of Diego Hernandes, who accompanied Christopher Columbus on several voyages. Dated 1536. This will was important evidence to sustain the claims made by the family of Columbus upon the crown of Spain.

43. Commission as Admiral of the Indies. Granted to Don Luis, the grandson of Christopher Columbus. Dated May 24, 1537.

44. Letter from the King of Portugal to Christopher Columbus. Dated Avis, May 29, 1488.

45. Ordinances issued by sovereigns of spain to Christopher Columbus and the Court of Santo Domingo for the clearance of certain materials, 1497.

All of these documents are either written by Columbus himself or signed by Ferdinand and Isabella.

INDIA'S QUAINT HEADQUARTERS.

In the Building Will Be Shown Valuable Vessels, Rare Fabrics, and Tea.

One of the quaint and artistic buildings in Jackson Park next summer will be the one constructed for the headquarters of the East Indian Empire. Visitors will be able to perceive in it the type of architecture which prevails among the copper-colored subjects of Queen Victoria who dwell on the east side of the Indian Peninsula. It will be unlike any building surrounding its location, which is in the improved portion of Jackson Park, next to the headquarters of Sweden, New South Wales, and Hayti. Every feature of its construction is Oriental. The building will be 60 x80 feet. A lofty gateway topped by small minarets and painted in a rich Oriental style will constitute the main entrance. The architecture is Indo-Saracenic. At the corners of the buildmg will be small minarets.

In this structure will be shown several hundred thousand dollars' worth of teas, Indian carpets, gold and silver vessels, brass and copper utensils, and antique Indian arms, curiously inlaid with filigree and mosaic work in precious metals. A splendid collection of ivory goods will be shown.

The expense of the exhibit is borne by the East India Tea Association. The Indian growers, it is said, wish to open a market in America for their product. They will give the visitor a taste of the tea as it is brewed in India. It will be served by Indian waiters in Indian costumes. Richard Blechynden, who has been commissioned by the East Indian Government to superintend this exhibit, has just returned from London, where, in cooperation with several well known firms, he has completed all the details for the display.

OUGHT TO CONTRADICT THE STORY.

Reports Inimical to the Fair Published in German Papers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—[Special.]—Commercial Agent Peters, at Plauen, Saxony, communicating with the Department of State, says:

During the last few weeks articles from Chicago have been published in the local papers and widely copied spreading false information regarding the prices asked for lodgings and meals at Chicago while the Columbian Exposition is in progress. Accommodations are spoken of as very inferior and the prices exorbitant. Naturally these articles are believed by many who intended to visit the Exposition, but who cannot afford an expenditure of $15 to $20 per capita daily. I beg to suggest that a meeting of the proprietors and managers of the Chicago hotels be called, when a schedule of prices might be arranged, which should be advertised in the European papers, in order that intending visitors may have some basis on which they may estimate their expenses. If some step of this nature is not taken Chicago will, through the disgruntled opinions of some German reporter, lose many thousands of dollars which, by a little judicious advertisement of the facts, could be gained.

Deserted the Child.

Miss Jennie Grant and Mrs. Van Fleet came to the city yesterday morning to do some shopping and Miss Grant left a 3-weeks-old baby in charge of Mrs. Van Fleet at the Dearborn Street Station while she went up-town. When she returned Mrs. Van Fleet and the baby were gone. She inquired of the depot policeman, who informed her that Mrs. Van Fleet had deserted the child and it had been taken to the Harrison Street Station. Upon inquiring there Miss Grant was informed that it had been sent to the Foundlines' Home. Miss Grant said she thought it was better off there and was leaving the station to take a train for home when Lieut. Kelly stopped her and sent an officer with her to the Foundlings' Home. Once there the matron refused to allow her to leave the child and both mother and child are now at the home. Lieut. Kelly says he believes it to have been a put up job between the women to get rid of the child.

IS A NOBLE FIGURE.

MINNESOTA WOMEN SECURE A FINE STATUE OF HIAWATHA.

It Will Be Placed in Front of the State Building During the Exposition and Will Then Be Reproduced in Bronze—School Children Contribute Part of the Necessary Fund—What Various Bodies of Workers Are Now Doing—Board of Lady Managers Now Moving.

The women of the Minnesota State Board have secured enough money to pay for a group of statuary which is to be placed in front of the State Building. It will be made by Tjelde, the Norwegian sculptor of Minneapolis, and will represent Hiawatha bearing Minnehaha in his arms. The conception is said to be exceptionally fine, and after being produced in plaster for presentation during the Exposition will finally be cast in bronze and placed at Minnehaha Falls in the State Park. Considerable of the money was raised by penny contributions in the schools. Minnesota women have also presented an especially handsome and unique flag for the decoration of the Woman's Building.

Edmonia Lewis promises to make an exhibit of her work. A Montana lady wishes to exhibit the following relics of the Porter family: A jewel-hilted sword and brace of pistols presented by the Duke of York; family coat-of-arms and valuable papers bearing the royal seal of England; many small antique curios; a bowl which was once the property of Oliver Cromwell; half of a Chinese mandarin's tunic over 200 years old; two small jugs more than 150 years old. All these articles will be accompanied by authentic histories.

The Lady Managers are moving their offices from the Rand-McNally Building to the Woman's Building and will probably be settled by the beginning of next week.

The women of Connecticut raised $1,000 for a bust of Harriet Beecher Stowe to be placed in the Woman's Building as Connecticut's contribution. Miss Anne Whitney of Boston, who will be chosen to execute the bust, has finished the task, doing the work in Italy. The bust arrived a few days ago and is now on exhibition in the studio of the artist. It has been pronounced a splendid likeness. The face in the marble retains the marked characteristics of the famous author. At the close of the Fair the bust will be placed in the public library at Hartford.

The lady managers have received a list of the Danish Woman's Loan exhibit. The Queen sends a painting, a floral piece of roses and lilies; the Crown Princess, old embroideries and handkerchiefs; the Princess Marie of Denmark, three large acquarelles; the Countess Rohan-Ledtzen, national costumes of Aneager and Filer; the Baroness Reedl-Thosa, old linen embroidery and antique carved wooden appliances for laundry work; the Countess Moltke Bregenteld, linen embroideries for Hedebo peasants; Countess Stanhohen, yellow silk embroideries on blue velvet. The list comprises many similar articles, loaned by distinguished people.

RELICS OF THE BONAPARTES.

Treasures Received from an Unexpected Source by the Woman's Board.

In a little glass case two feet by four has been received by the Illinois Woman's Board a collection of relics valued at $10,000. In the collection are personal effects of Napoleon Bonaparte, Joseph Bonaparte, and other members of the Bonaparte family. It was a great surprise to the Woman's Board when the box was unpacked and the discovery of such treasures revealed. To make it more interesting it was soon learned that the shipment came from Canton, Ill., certainly a place where no one would expect to find jewels of Empress Josephine and miniatures of Napoleon. It came about in this way:

When Napoleon was conquering all the surrounding territory and distributing dukedoms and thrones to his brothers it was the good fortune of Adolph Maillard to become the private secretary of Joseph Bonaparte. After he had been installed in his duties the royal family fell in need of a governess. Mrs. Maillard was chosen and for the brief season of the Bonapartist reign had charge of Joseph Bonaparte's children. The private secretary became the warm personal friend of his royal employer, while Mrs. Maillard was advanced to the position of companion to her royal mistress.

When Napoleon Bonaparte's empire went to pieces Joseph and his family came to America. He insisted on bringing with him his private secretary, and not until Bonaparte's death was there a severance of the friendly relations. Then Mr. Maillard and his wife drifted westward. They are both dead, but their daughters reside in the vicinity of Canton, Ill. At some of the World's Fair club meetings held there it became known that the daughters possessed the relics presented their parents by the Bonapartes. Among the collection are miniatures of the Bonaparte family, sketches by Princess Charlotte, jewels of Queen Charlotte, a ring of the Empress Josephine, a cameo of Napoleon, and a number of pieces of jewelry made from the hair of members of the family. Then there are old books and many other relics.

TO ACCOMMODATE FAIR GUESTS.

Another Project Added to "The Tribune" List—Oliver Sumner Teall's Scheme.

In an exhaustive article in THE TRIBUNE on hotels, either completed or under way, in the vicinity of the World's Fair, the Columbian hotels and cottages were inadvertently omitted. The Columbian Society has leased, from May 1 to Nov. 1, seven new three and four story brick and stone apartment houses and nine two-story cottages, containing 600 sleeping apartments, near the intersection of Seventy-first street, Cottage Grove avenue, and South Chicago avenue. These buildings, it is claimed, will accommodate 1,300 guests at one time. The furniture is now being put in and everything will be ready by May 1. The hotels will be called the Columbia, the Bicknell, the Brookline, the Baldwin, the Murray, the St. Lawrence, and the Beloit.

In a paragraph on the end of a dispatch from New York regarding the project of Oliver Sumner Teall of New York to run a club house at Forty-sixth street and Woodlawn avenue, the building to be ready May 1, it was stated that there were no signs of any such building on the site named. This was a mistake, as the building is well under way, several stories being completed.

In the same article it was stated that the Raymond & Whitcomb Grand would be completed May 1 if an injunction were dissolved. Though there has been a neighborhood quarrel over the allegation that the rear wall of the west wing projects two inches over adjoining property, and the matter is in the courts, there never has been an injunction, and Barry Bros. say that the big tourists' hotel will be finished in two or three weeks.

GOV. PATTISON IN THE SULKS.

He Waxes Wroth on Account of an Additional Appropriation.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 17.—[Special.]—Gov. Pattison is in the sulks over the action of the World's Fair Commission last night in voting to ask the Legislature for $100,000 additional for a proper representation at Chicago of the State's exhibit. He intimates that he will veto the appropriation if it is passed, but there may be sufficient votes in both branches to pass the appropriation over his veto. The Governor was exceedingly wrathy after the vote was taken and he suffered defeat. In fact he grew curt and snubbed some of those who have heretofore been his best friends. When ex-Collector Ed Bigler of Clearfield asked to be excused from the committee to draw up the memorial to the Legislature on the ground that he had lost a great deal of time preparing the finarcial statement, the Governor answered sarcastically:

"Well, you did that because you had that $100,000 on your mind."

Bigler jumped up and demanded to know what the Governor meant, but the latter shut him off by declaring that he was not in order.

There is bad blood over the affair. The general opinion is that the commission did right, and that Pennsylvania cannot afford to be stingy at the great Exposition.

ART EXHIBITS FROM FRANCE.

Objects Representing the National Manufactories Said to Be Exceptionally Fine.

M. Giudicelli, Exposition Commissioner for France, sailed from Havre March 4 for America to organize and install the French section of the Fine Arts Department at the Fair. The objects to represent the great national manufactories of France at the Exposition have been collected at the Palais d'Industrie. Sèvres will send 200 exhibits, objects in clay and plaster, as well as more elaborate works. Among them may be mentioned "La Republique," a bust by d'Enjalbert; the portrait of M. Carnot, by Chapu; "La Paix," by Michael; "La Léda," by Suchetet; "La Catherine de Russie," by Deloye; "La Judith," by d'Aizelin; and the charming "Mosart Enfant" of Barrias. Finely decorated vases, amphoras, chalices, urns, etc., by Doat, Sandoz, Belet, Fournier, Bienvil, Vignol, and others will be displayed. Beauvais sends tapestries. Especial mention may be made of the six marvelous Gobelin tapestries, the largest of these being "The Goddaughter of the Fairies." Graceful figures in ivory, adorned with gold and on pedestals of worked filigree, jewel cases, decorated with reliefs of Brateau, and enameled cups by Thesmar will be exhibited. Many of these works will remain in America.

Statistics of Women's Work.

Mrs. J. W. Patton of the Illinois Woman's Board has succeeded in collecting valuable statistics of the work of women in Illinois. These include all the educators, charitable, and professional women. She has also a catalogue of the names of the teachers, lawyers, doctors, and the women engaged in charitable work, church societies, etc. Mrs. Frank Gilbert, also of the board, has been making a collection of the books written by women, illustrated by them, or translated by them. She has now 300, but thinks it probable that many have been missed. She says that if any author has not been corresponded with she should address Mrs. Gilbert at No. 16 Walton place, Chicago.

To Confer About Funds.

In the belief that judges and examiners will be appointed foreign countries are daily sending in names of eminent men as expert judges in various directions to serve on the juries of awards. Meanwhile the Board of Control is wrestling with the question of funds. At its meeting yesterday it appointed a committee consisting of President Palmer, E. B. Martindale, Col. St. Clair, and Allen Boyd Thacher, Chairman of the committee on Awards, and Director-General Davis to confer with the Chicago Directory or its committees with reference to securing the benefit of the appropriation of $570,880 made by Congress. No meeting of the directory committee has been called. The committee appointed yesterday is expected to report April 3.

Nevada Will Make an Exhibit.

CARSON CITY, Nev., March 17.—[Special.]—Activity has at last begun in Nevada toward making an exhibition at the World's Fair. Gov. Colcord has appointed J. A. Torington as a new Commissioner and he will visit various parts of the State at once for the purpose of getting as complete a display as possible. Special attention will be given on mining and agriculture. Circulars are being issued to various counties calling upon people to commence their collections for display at once. Ten thousand dollars has been appropriated to defray the expenses of shipment and care. Besides this many wealthy Nevadans have agreed to contribute liberally, and for a State containing but 43,000 people Nevada will be pretty well represented.

Danish Man-of-War Coming.

Commodore Garde will hoist his flag on the royal Danish man-of-war Valkyrien March 26, and will proceed to the naval review at New York. The following officers will be on duty: Captains, his Royal Highness Prince Valdemar, youngest son of the Danish King; Schwanenflugel, and Schiytter. First Lieutenants, Wilsing, and Mygind. Second Lieutenants, Ellehammer, Bojsen, and Benzon. Navigating officer, Ratje. The Valkyrien is a protected cruiser and will go to the West Indies from New York. Prince Valdemar is married to the Princess Marie of Orleans, whose father, the Duke of Chartres, held a command in the Union army under Gen. McClellan.

Present a Big Bill for Extras.

Agnew & Co., the contractors for the Manufactures Building, have put in a big bill for extras. They want $148,000 to square them on their job. They ask for $30,000 on account of the appreciation in value of labor since they began work. Last summer a wind storm blew down the west wall twice and wrecked a portion of the south wall. For this damage the contractors want pay. The Construction Department has proved but a portion of the amount and the matter was referred to President Higinbotham for adjustment.

Iowa State Board and the World's Fair.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 17.—[Special.]—Iowa will be well represented at the World's Fair as far as music is concerned. The State Executive Council has increased the membership of the Iowa State Band to fifty members and voted the organization $2,000 for six months.

Disagree on an Appropriation.

MADISON, Wis., March 17.—[Special.]—Two reports were today submitted in the Senate on the World's Fair bill, the majority cutting the appropriation to $65,000 and the minority reporting in favor of $100,000.

Exposition Notes.

Mrs. Kaselowsky of the German Woman's committee will represent that body at the opening of the Exposition May 1.

Mrs. U. S. Grant has engaged two suites of rooms for herself and daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, and Col. Fred Grant at the Hyde Park Hotel for a month during the World's Fair.

Exhibits from domestic firms are beginning to arrive in Jackson Park. Americans have been the last to acknowledge the importance of rushing along their displays. A large portion of the foreign exhibits are already at the park.

Collector Clark of Chicago had an interview at Washington yesterday with Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Spaulding on customs matters at the World's Fair. He reports the arrangements for receiving exhibits at the Fair grounds and for examining and passing them as in excellent shape.

Col. James Mitchell, President of the Arkansas World's Fair Association, and Prof. Thomas, Commissioner of the same association, came to Chicago yesterday to close up the details of the Arkansas State building. One of the novel exhibits in that structure will be a fountain constructed entirely of Hot Springs crystals.

Mr. Ferris is rushing rapidly skyward the construction of his big wheel on the Midway Plaisance. Four towers to be used as false work were completed yesterday, and their tops are 235 feet above the ground. The making of foundations has proved an unexpectedly difficult task. The foundation stones, or, rather, concrete, had to be placed forty feet below the surface of the ground.

FOR A PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE.

Chicago Capitalists Think of Establishing a $1,000,000 Company Here.

Chicago capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a company with the object of introducing into the Postoffice, into the Fair grounds, and eventually into all the large buildings, a system of pneumatic transmission of mails. The company will be known as the Illinois Electric Pneumatic Transit company. The capital is to be $1,000,000 and the Board of Directors is to include some of the leading business-men of the city. Yesterday a secret meeting to arrange the details was held in room 206 of the Wellington Hotel. Jerome Carty, the Philadelphia lawyer, who represents the interests of those by whom the Clay Electro Tube method of transmission is controlled, was the only one present outside of the Chicagoans who have taken the matter in hand. The Clay system is the one which is to be established here. It has been adopted by the government and was put into operation at Philadelphia one or two weeks ago. The new company does not intend to confine its work to the transmission of mail. It is claimed the electric tube plan can be used in a variety of ways in all large commercial buildings. It is now in full swing in the establishment of John Wanamaker, where it takes the place of the old-fashioned manner of sending parcels and change from one portion of the store to another.

Elba Iron Works Reduce Wages.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 17.—The employés of the Elba iron works have been notified of a general reduction in wages, to take affect next Monday. In the puddling department wages will be reduced from $5.50 to $5 a ton. The reduction will affect 400 men.

Postal Clerk Killed in a Wreck.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 17.—The Union Pacific fast mail train, east bound, was wrecked at Piedmont Station today. Postal Clerk H. F. Guy of Cheyenne was killed. The money loss is light.

PRIME'S CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL WORK PRACTICALLY AT A STANDSTILL.

Cold Weather and High Winds Make It Impossible for Farmers to Do Anything in the Fields—No Seeding of Spring Wheat and No Oats Are Being Sown—Favorable Weather Is Expected Next Week and Then Farmers Everywhere Will Put Oats in the Ground.

DWIGHT, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—The present week has seen everything in the agricultural world practically at a standstill. A cold wave has hung over us all week and up to this writing the conditions are unchanged. The cold weather has been accompanied by high winds, and in more northern latitudes some snow. Seeding of oats was in full blast in some portions of Kansas and Missouri, but this has been necessarily stopped. The high winds are rapidly drying the ground in these States and fears are entertained that the soil will be blown away from the wheat, leaving the roots exposed. The indications do not point to the early seeding of spring wheat, but it is hard to tell what a day may bring forth, and while this week everything is frozen up solid and no indications of a let up, next week may see an entire change. Under more favorable conditions, and with warm, growing weather, we ought the coming week to see a great many oats sown.

In Wisconsin the ground is frozen and has been so for the last week, but the frost is not deep, being only the result of the recent cold snap. There is plenty of moisture in the ground for the spring crops. No spring wheat or oats have been seeded.

In Northern Minnesota they have had a severe blizzard with about two feet of snow on the level. The deliveries of wheat will be good after the roads get in better condition. Southern Minnesota reports lots of snow, heavy rains, and the ground frozen solid. It is impossible to tell whether seeding will be early or late. The last decline in wheat and bad roads have stopped sales. If the prospects this summer of the wheat crop should be unfavorable there will be much wheat carried over by the farmers.

The same report of snow and rain comes from North Dakota. It looks as though the early spring predicted would not materialize. Roads are in bad condition, with no wheat being sold. Heavy rains in South Dakota will make plenty of moisture in the ground for spring crops. Last season was the wettest spring for years and the poorest crop. May and June are the months that make the crop in this country. With plenty of rain in June a good wheat crop is always looked for.

Frost in Southern Nebraska.

In Southern Nebraska there is considerable frost in the ground and no land plowed for corn. Some oats have been sown on fall plowing. Since cars are plenty dealers have been shipping out corn as fast as received. There is little or no land plowed for corn in Eastern Nebraska. The weather softened up a little last week and the ground began to thaw, but it has turned cold again and the ground is frozen hard. Late snows and rain have put the ground in good condition for spring work. No oats have been sown and are not likely to be for some few weeks if the cold weather continues. Reserves of corn are much larger in this locality than last year, and many of the farmers are holding both this and last year's crop and do not seem disposed to sell.

Iowa reports no land plowed for corn. The frost is nearly all out of the ground, and there seems to be ample moisture for spring crops. No oats have been sown. Reserves of corn are smaller than last year; cribs at railroad stations are generally empty.

We are today practically where we were one week ago with the winter wheat crop. The cold wave of the present week has prevailed all over the winter wheat belt, with the exception of the States south of the Ohio River, and during this period the ground has kept frozen, and as this stage of the crop it is simply an impossibility to say whether there has been any serious damage to the wheat or not.

In the Province of Ontario wheat is still covered with snow, and in some places considerable ice has formed during the last week. Not many reports of damage have been received, but the critical time is only commencing. Roads are bad and little grain is coming to market.

In Pennsylvania the wheat fields have been covered with ice and snow all winter, and the frost is just now coming out of the ground. Wheat prospects so far look favorable for a good crop, but it is almost too early to tell. Millers have large stocks of wheat and flour sales are slow. On the Pacific coast there is ample moisture and prospects for a good wheat and oat crop. They have been having splendid spring weather, and the only fear seems to be that it may start the fruit buds too early and be caught with a late frost.

Wheat is growing nicely in Texas, and there is no damage from any cause. The crop compared with a year ago is in much better condition. Plenty of moisture in the ground, and even the late sown wheat is promising. Millers are fairly well supplied with wheat, and farmers seem disposed to sell freely. Full reports from the principal wheat counties in Kentucky say that wheat has improved during the last week and that the prospects are for a good crop. Farmers are beginning to plow, and spring work is now in full force. Millers are well supplied with wheat. The flour trade is dull.

The condition of wheat in Northern Kansas is much below that of last year. The rains of the last week put the ground in fair shape but for the last three or four days heavy winds are drying out the ground rapidly, and if it continues a few days longer the soil will commence to drift and leave the roots exposed. Oat sowing has just commenced. In Southern and Eastern Kansas wheat has commenced to grow and the late sown seems badly spotted. Warmer weather is needed to decide how much damage has been done. The usual high winds are drying out the ground and rains will soon be needed. Receipts of everything from first hands are falling off rapidly, as farmers are preparing for spring work.

Wheat in Missouri.

Little growth in wheat is reported this week in Southern Missouri. There are no increased reports of damage, but the general condition is not as good as last year. Some plowing has been done and some oats sown.

The wheat in Northern Missouri is of uneven height. There is sufficient moisture in the ground to give the wheat a good start when the weather moderates. Farmers have done but little spring work and they will have their hands full to make up for lost time. Mills seem to be well supplied with wheat and there is not near the usual demand from mills.

There is no change to report in the growth of wheat in Central Illinois. The few pleasant days have brought out the fact beyond a doubt that a great many wheat plants that were thought to be alive only needed warm sunshine to hasten the general decay. No oats have been sown and nothing can be done in the way of spring work until we have settled weather. There is no increase in the reports of damage to wheat from Southern Illinois. The crop as a whole is not as good as at the same time last year. The last two weeks of cold, freezing weather have been hard on the crop. No oats have been sown to amount to anything. Millers are fairly well supplied with wheat. The flour market is exceedingly dull.

Throughout Indiana the general condition of the winter wheat crop is not nearly as good as a year ago at this time. The late sown is in much poorer condition than the early sown. The weather this week has been trying. No oats have been sown. Mills are generally well supplied with wheat.

In Northern Ohio wheat has commenced to grow. Late sown is not quite as thick on the ground as the early sown, but in most cases is all right if the freezing and thawing weather does not injure it. The conditions are much better than a year ago. No oats will be sown until after April 1. Millers are well supplied with wheat and prices rule low over this section of the country. Throughout Southern Ohio the wheat seems to be in good condition. There is plenty of moisture in the ground and with good sunshine a few days will make a great difference in the appearance of late sown wheat. Millers are carrying light stocks of wheat.

The winter wheat in Michigan makes little growth until after April 1. There is plenty of moisture in the ground to give the wheat a good start. Snow has not all disappeared and wheat has made no growth. Little wheat is selling and stocks are less than usual in millers' hands. The flour trade is slow.

Wheat Crop Considered Safe.

VIRGINIA, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—A heavy snowstorm visited this section this morning, stopping farm work generally. The wheat crop, for which grave fears have been entertained, is considered safe.

"BOSS" CROKER WORTH A MILLION.

How the Tammany Chief Amassed His Wealth—His Career as a Lobbyist.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—One of those men who without being high in the counsels of Tammany is nevertheless a good deal of a power in the organization, using his authority in a way which is not manifest to the public, said to me this morning that in the report made yesterday of the wealth of Richard Croker I had much under-estimated his possessions. Croker, he said, was worth not far from $1,000,000, and in fact has invested in the last year and a half or two years nearly $500,000 in his racing and his breeding farm at Richfield Springs, although Senator Murphy has a part interest with him in that farm.

"Mr. Croker," my informant added, "was a poor man about six years ago. I don't think he ever was let into any of those profitable arrangements by which others in Tammany Hall taking advantage of their political influence were able to secure handsome profits, not illegally, whatever may be said of the morality of the transaction. But for some years before Mr. Croker succeeded John Kelly as the monarch of Tammany there had been little chance for profitable association with contractors or those who had to do with the public works. Those who had such opportunities were in the County Democracy. The new aqueduct, which the city needed badly enough, was expected to be a splendid source of profit to men of influence in that organization. I do not think, however, any of them made much money. Hubert O. Thompson expected to keep control of the organization and to keep the organization victorious over Tammany largely through the mighty power which these aqueduct contracts would give. But Cleveland, by his refusal to help the County Democracy in the way of patronage, and the course of Abram S. Hewitt while Mayor, the death of Thompson, the legislating of the aqueduct commission out of office, all combined to prevent the realization of the hope.

There is no man connected with Tammany Hall as a professional politician who is worth any such sum of money as Croker. Boarke Cockran is estimated to have accumulated about $150,000, and Mrs. Cockran will through inheritance come into a much larger property than that. There are some indications that Mayor Gilroy will be a rich man in the course of a few years, but Croker's million is the highest achievement of politics in Tammany since the days of Tweed. Nobody accuses Mr. Croker of making his money as Tweed made his. The day of falsifications of books of false invoices and double bills has passed. The great profit which comes to those who are in politics here for the money that is in it is that which is received from corporations which ask favors. There was great complaint a year or two ago on the part of members of the Board of Aldermen that the franchise voted to a certain corporation for a change of motive power upon a street railway had availed these Aldermen nothing. They heard that the corporation had paid someone $150,000 for services in presenting the application of the corporation favorably to the board. All that the Aldermen knew was that they were commanded by those in authority to vote for the franchise. Commanded is a rather harsh word. It was suggested to them by those in authority that the application was a proper one and that they would be justified in voting for it. Of course the iron hand was concealed behind this velvet covering and the Aldermen knew it. Of course there was no bribing of the Aldermen, neither was any public officer bribed. The person who received that sum of money, if it was given to anybody, was a private citizen. He was paid as a parliamentary lawyer, or a professional lobbyist might be paid for services in the interest of the corporation. The opinion in Tammany Hall is that there is no more immorality in a person of influence in that organization who is a private citizen being thus employed by a corporation to look after its interests with the Board of Aldermen or in the Legislature than it is immoral for a politician to use his influence to secure the appointment of some one to an office where he will be of service to a corporation, a government, or a President. This new operation is much cheaper for the corporations.

The development of Mr. Croker's great wealth which has been made this week has revived all sorts of stories about the means taken by some of those in authority to compel persons who are disobeying the law to pay for protection. Parkhurst's society, which undertook to put a stop to this evil and not to put an end do vice, as has been supposed, seems to be demoralized. Some of the rich men who contributed to the support of that society have this week declined to renew their subscriptions, because they have found that their association with the society has caused them countless annoyances from the police. Supt. Byrnes descended upon a number of places where pools on the races are sold this week and made a vigorous show of an attempt to raid these nuisances of the city. The receipts of these pool shops in the last two or three years in this city are estimated to have been between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000—the majority of this money coming from persons who could not afford to lose it. The understanding among those who have been engaged in the pool-selling business in New York is that if the proprietors are willing to pay $300 a month they will be protected; if not, they would be raided, convicted, and railroaded. When I asked where the $300 went I was told by one who should know that

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

at Peoria; capital stock, $15,000; to operate electric light plant at Wyoming, Ill.; furnish light, heat, and power; incorporators, A. R. Hillman, H. T. Hays, and L. B. Bradley.

The Chicago Economic Fuel Gas company of Chicago filed articles decreasing its capital stock from $10,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The Roachase Manufacturing company of Chicago filed articles decreasing its capital stock from $50,000 to $5,000.

The Conde Typewriter company of Chicago filed articles increasing its capital stock from $500,000 to $650,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, March 17, 1893:

Washington-blvd., 275 ft w of Crawford-av., n 4 25'x176 ft, March 10 (D. P. Deardorff to G. Miller).....$ 1,650

Washington-blvd., w cor of 45th-av., n 101.5x176 ft, March 16 (J. H. Clark to E. Meredith et al.).....6,000

63d-av., 114 ft s of Stewart-av., s 57 by 125 ft, March 15, 1893 (J. K. Howell to F. Costerle).....4,500

Halsted-st., 250 ft n of 59th-st., w 25x100 ft, March 14 (H. Schwiesier to F. J. Porter).....2,950

Central-av., 200 ft s of 59th-st., w f, 25x124½ ft, March 9 (R. N. Badenoch to D. Feiman)

Auditorium-av., 100 ft s of 67th-st., w f, 50x124 ft, March 9 (R. M. Whitney to E. S. Sampson).....2,500

Kimball-av., 190 ft n of 70th-st., w f, 25x125 ft, March 1 (R. H. Dupee to D. DeGraf).....4,500

Ewing-av., 266 ft s of 100th-st., e f, 25x12½ ft, March 15 (S. M. Spahn to A. M. Johnson).....1,600

Wallace-st., s w cor 24th-st., e f, 24x125 ft, March 10 (R. C. Young to City of Chicago Investment Co.).....11,000

Halsted-st., 57 ft n of 39th, w f, 48x100 ft, March 14 (M. Koch to J. Q. Strauss).....5,000

Halsted-st., n e cor 39th, w f, 24x100 ft, March 14 (same to J. M. Jockman).....2,000

Halsted-st., 250 ft s of W. 12th, e f, 100 ft, Feb. 28 (W. F. Carroll to L. Wittenberg).....9,000

Dearborn-av., 200 ft n of Burton-pl., w f, 22x152 ft, Dec. 2, 1892 (K. F. Triplett to V. B. Fox).....8,075

Armitage-av., 116 ft w of N. Oakley-av., n f, 24x100 ft, March 15 (O. C. T. Schmidt to E. G. Wentzel).....2,100

Ontario-st., 85 ft w of La Salle-av., w f, 22x160 ft, March 15 (Master in Chancery to W. and H. Beetz).....7,210

Walnut-st., 150 ft w of Wood-st., s f, 25x105 ft, March 9 (J. Hunt to S. M. Peterson).....4,300

Drexel-blvd., 423 ft n of 42d-st., w f, 82x266 ft, March 15 (F. B. Clarke to C. A. Hennessy).....23,500

1111th-st., 125 ft w of Portland-av., n f, 25x124 ft, March 8 (S. Carlson to F. C. Roby).....1,500

Halsted-st., 70 ft s of 78th, w f, 25x150 ft, Feb. 28 (S. Adams to E. W. Peet).....1,375

71st-st., s e cor, Green, n f, 46x125 ft, March 10 (R. C. Young to City of Chicago Investment Company and others).....5,975

Augusta-st., 45 ft e of Vernon-av., s f, 18x88 ft, March 10, (E. Coppe to E. Coppe).....10,000

Ada-st., s e cor, Carpenter, s f, 48 8-10x126 ft, March 14 (C. A. Carlson to B. T. and J. V. Butterworth).....8,000

Ada-st., 147½ ft n of 80th, e f, 50x134 8-10 ft, Feb. 16 (M. S. Bonner to F. P. Oviatt).....1,100

Johnson's Humboldt-blvd. plat, lot 250 x106, Jan. 31 (J. N. Johnson to E. Bergh).....2,800

Genesee-av., 175 ft s of 53d-st., e f, 25x125 ft, March 10 (C. Folsom to P. Dorn).....1,900

Mead-st., 539 ft n of Wabansia-av., e f, 38½x 177 ft, Feb. 23 (T. Sybilla to C. Sybilla)

Wharton-av., 83 ft n of 68th-st., w f, 25x124 8-10 ft, Feb. 11 (W. Tucker to J. H. Shields)

Winter-st., 75 ft s of 79th, e f, 50x100 ft, Nov. 2, 1892 (W. H. Morrell to W. W. Beatty)

66th-place, 293½ ft e of Madison-court, n f, 99 1-3 ft, March 14 (A. J. Glass to M. Z. McEwing et al.).....10,000

Elston-av., 50 ft w of Evergreen-av., s f, 50x 198 ft, Sept. 1, '92 (L. Warrick to W. L. and F. Schrader).....7,500

Elizabeth-av., 268 ft e of 51st-st., e f, 50x130½ ft, and other lot in same sub (F. Foster to R. Jones).....1,800

Fourth-av., 71 ft s of 50th, w f, 50x134 ft, March 16 (A. Gust to G. Held).....7,500

Oakley-av., 326 ft n of Division-st., s f, 22x 125 ft, Feb. 25 (C. M. Watson to E. J. Rose and).....1,650

Maryland-av., 180 ft s of 63d-pl., 66x126 ft, March 11 (J. Jacobson et al. to L. G. Wagner).....6,000

Albert-av., 264 ft w of Western-av., w f, 75x± 124 ft, March 14 (same to C. Thorne).....1,200

97 lots in Fhare's sub. & W. ¼ 12, 38, 13, and other property, Feb. 25 (H. S. Mecartney to F. J. Zimmerstoen et al.).....9,000

Lot 58, block 6, H. & D. first addition to Washington Heights, Feb. 16 (F. F. Oviatt to C. Benner).....3,000

Halsted-st., s e cor of 39th, w f, and ¼ in 24 and 25 in block 14 (F. G. Straus to A. Zirngiebel).....1,700

Halsted-st., 24 ft w of 39th, w f, and ¼ in six in block 14, March 14 (same to J. F. Jackman).....3,000

L. 4, B. 15, Irving Park, March 6 (J. T. Canson to H. Hansen).....2,000

Lexington-av., 86½ ft n of 66th-st., w f, 25x 125 ft 9 in, March 1 (L. C. Wagner to N. F. Kranz).....8,250

Edgerton-av., s w cor 66th-st, e f, 48x124 6-10, Feb. 15 (M. Johnson to J. Nelson).....1,600

Elston-st., 97½ ft e of Paulina, s f, 25x120, Jan. 5 (Master in Chy. to J. A. Farwell).....2,500

S. Chicago, s e cor Greenwood, n f, 75x± 125, and other ppty, March 16 (Henry Bornitter, trustee, to Geo. L. Cook).....67,500

Lincoln-av., 150 ft n of Melrose-st., n e f, 30x 91 ft, March 6 (K. Thorne to L. Walter).....6,000

Belmont-av., e s w cor Seminary, n f, 24x124 ft, imp, March 2 (L. Weber to J. G. Weber).....6,000

Laughton-st., bet Coulter and Leavitt, n f, 24 x37½ ft, imp, March 9 (J. F. Siepins to M. Grossman).....2,700

Bissell-st., 95 ft s of Garfield-av., e f, 20x126 ft, March 6 (H. Warrenton to W. O. Wermuth).....6,000

Campbell-av., n s cor Flournoy-st., w f, 182 x85 ft, March 15 (J. R. Roddick to B. Hoeckel).....4,000

Same property as above, March 16 (R. Roddick to T. Hoeckel).....4,000

The premises No. 208 Oakley-av., March 16 (E. E. Wightman to A. H. Halleman).....5,000

Bishop-st., 24 ft s of Wood-st., s f, 24x124 ft, March 18 (W. G. Krueger to M. A. Brauer).....1,000

Myrtle-av., 104 ft s of Everett-st., e f, 50x116 ft, March 14 (H. Chaseley to B. Haven).....5,664

W. Huron-st., 116 ft 6 in e of N. Leavitt, 40x120 ft, Feb. 28 (C. J. Segerstrom et al. to E. B. Mc-Gowan).....21,000

Lot 7, subd of sub. 16 A, right of way, e f, 25x 198, imp., March 13 (C. E. Hallstrom to J. Warren).....2,600

Same property, bet Hill-st. and California-av., e f, 24x125 ft, March 15 (J. R. Roddick to R. Roddick).....6,000

Same property, as above, March 16 R. Roddick to M. A. Roddick).....6,000

Fulton-st., bet Keeler and Homan-aves, s f, 24x100 ft, March 15 (C. B. Brackett to O. H. Shearman).....7,000

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 300 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14 La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE CALLARD & Bowser-Thomas butter cooler, the best device on earth for copying letters; see advertisement in Century Magazine; no house-canvassing business and professional men only; any good solicitor can make $5 a day and salewards; ladies often make the best salesmen; liberal inducements. V. E. WAWORTH, 192 Randolph-st., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS—GOOD LOCAL AGENTS WANTED IN every county; also a few general agents, to sell a specialty of extensive merit; a monopoly; experience unnecessary. Liberal pay and steady employment to good men. For particulars address 1518 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL CITIES, FAMILIAR with wholesale grocers and coffee houses, to represent manufacturer on commission; sole agencies given to suitable parties. Address, with references, Royal Chicory Manufacturing Company, Hoboken, N. J.

AGENTS—RELIABLE PERSONS TO TAKE THE Agency in their town for one of the best paying articles in the market; retails for 25 cents; pays 100 per cent profit; sells to every family; inclose stamp. Address ROBERT S. WEST, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—EXPERIENCED MEN OR women familiar with the city to introduce a reliable, quick selling specialty; needed in every house; large commissions; no competition. Address Postoffice Box 344.

AGENTS—FOR LIFE OF AMERICA'S FOREmost preacher, Phillips Brooks; introduction by Joseph Cook; demand immense; references required. JOHN K. HASTINGS, 47 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS — WORLD'S FAIR ADVERTISING Machines; $25 daily; steady work; visit stores only; stamp; samples. The ARO. Racine, Wis.

ENERGETIC MEN—OPEN FOR PERMANENT work—wanted; active agents can easily make $25 a week; our article is God-send and will save 25 per cent to every consumer of coal. Being the only genuine coal saver it is a monopoly and a very rapid seller; we furnish samples, circulars, and advertising, and give exclusive territory. Call on us and get free samples and permanent paying employment. H. C. GOODELL, General Agent, Suite 57 Dexter Building, 84 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

SALARY AND COMMISSION TO AGENTS TO sell the Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science; only workers required who desire to make money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO MORE "SPECIAL AGENTS" that can show good records and furnish bond or refer salary or com. Also "General Agent" for North and Northwestern Ill. We write eleven forms of policies including ins. at cost on 10, 15, and 20 year renewable term plan; all life policies paid up at the end of probable life, or $600 on a $1,000 cash for surrender; also 10, 15, and 20 year Duplex Bonds non-forfeitable after third year for paid up ins. or cash value written in bond, the highest guaranteed investment policy written by any institution. Also 10, 15, and 20 year Optional Limited, non-forfeitable after the third year, paid up or cash value. We challenge comparison with any agent of any company doing business in America. Call and see the inducements we are offering first-class agents. GEO. P. B. FLEMING, Western Manager, Fidelity Mutual Life, 46, 15 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL CARPET SOAP; something new; sells at sight; used in every household; makes a carpet equal to new at a cost of cent and a half a yard. Address, with 3-cent stamp, The Ohio Soap Co., 37 and 39 Race-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AGENT FOR LION BRAND BASS ale and Dublin Stout for Chicago wholesale agency. A. G. WENDELL, 280 State-st., Boston.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade; some are good penmen and bookkeepers; some own machines. NO REGISTRATION FEE. Address stenographers, J. S. HASNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, SALESmen, office help, etc., at the World's Fair Employment Agency, Room 516 Stock Exchange.

PICTURES, STAMPS, AND COINS.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST. COIN AND Stamp dealers. Catalogue, 10 cents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1,500 SHELF BOXES FOR LADIES' fine fifty-cent; bargain. Call or address 42 S. Center-av.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 209 E. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

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COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2614.....C. S. Kraeseler.
Cor. 31st.....Golden Key Drug Store.
Cor. 35th.....G. H. Patterson.
Cor. Oakwood.....Frazier W. Hurlburt
4134.....I. W. Blood.
Cor. 41st.....Curtl & Mckee.

HALSTED STREET—
2603.....A. J. Kettering.
Cor. 12th.....F. J. Hondle & Co.

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Cor. Harrison.....Mrs. A. Reichel.
2900.....Golden Key Drug Store.
Cor. 31st.....W. B. Forsyth
3159.....H. J. Holthoefer.
Cor. 39th.....Hurst Pharmacy.
Cor. 44th.....W. F. Gray.
4700.....Jas. J. Bell.
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INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st.....E. Von Hermann.
Cor. 35th.....T. H. McInnerny.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
Cor. Wabash-av.....J. & R. Simms.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth.....E. P. Braun.

WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 14th.....E. J. Painter.
Cor. 16th.....E. Z. Fischer.
Cor. 22d.....W. J. Kelley & Co.

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FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460.....L. W. Schwab.

FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake.....O. F. Schmidt.
4054.....C. H. Truesdell.

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans.....C. S. Tirrell & Co.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Madison.....F. G. Secord.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison.....J. & W. E. Holland.
Cor. Jefferson.....O. F. Schmidt & Co.

SYDNEY ISLAND AVENUE—
6940.....Parkside Pharmacy.

DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 26th.....I. W. Blood.

WENTWORTH AVENUE—
4642.....A. Knerwer.
Cor. 39th.....Lindeman & Kidder.

WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32nd.....R. H. Wheeler.

WATER STREET—
288.....F. E. Webber.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams.....Adams Street Pharmacy

CHICAGO AVENUE—
967.....Henry Schmitt

DIVISION STREET—
Cor. Robey.....Paul Heinemann.

INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland.....F. Eltermann.

ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor.....F. Amkrats.
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1700.....W. Woltersdorf.
Cor. 14th street.....C. J. Kasbaum.
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WILLIAM MACON, 100 Lake Shore drive.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOTEL PORTER BY experienced man; speaks fluently English, German, French, and Italian. Address G K 135, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH wholesale boot and shoe house; no experience; best of references. Address V 79, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS Stenographer or office lady; will commence with a moderate salary; needs immediate employment. Address V 125, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; able to care for young infant from birth; in first-class family; excellent city references. G L 7, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress or general work; Canadian. Call MATTHEWS, 147 N. Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS TO DO Housework. Good references. Address 5194 Atlantic-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to assist with housework. 91 Wells-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork by German girl. Call at 523 Western-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY Lady, age 28, thoroughly reliable and trustworthy; good city references. Address V 147, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT HOUSEKeeper with good references, G K 150, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS STENOGrapher, Remington operator, or clerical work, or both combined, either now or in the near future. Good references given. Good penman. Address V 143, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPHer; experienced; good references; Remington or Caligraph. Address G K 120, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY WOULD like position as stenographer and typewriter or bookkeeper in small office. Address V 141, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED, rapid male stenographer; Remington; first-class references. Address V 148, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY; SMITH PREmier operator; some experience; $6. V 119, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT YOUNG lady stenographer; $6 per week. Address V 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY Stenographer; experienced; Remington. Address V 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; afternoon position. G K 140, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED AND CAPAble lady as nurse and companion to invalid; experience; best of references furnished. Call on or address J. B. N., 2556 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENglish governess desires engagement in a family residing in Chicago; willing to travel. Address M. J. PRICE, care of Maj. Girard, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—STEADY, RELIABLE MAN IN a club; North Side; hours, 12 noon to midnight. Answer, in own handwriting, giving references. Salary $20 per month. Address V 105, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—ONE FIRST-CLASS; MUST BE experienced, good penman, and give bond. Address G K 156, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; GOOD preferences required. Call between 3 and 4 p. m. Saturday, at 708 Masonic Temple.

CLERK—EXPERIENCED MAILING, MALE OR female. Call Saturday at 904 Royal Insurance Bldg.

DRESS GOODS MAN—YOUNG MAN. DRESS goods dept. FISH, JOSEPH & CO.

OFFICE MAN—EXPERIENCED IN HEAVY HANDware. Address G K 154, Tribune office.

OFFICE MAN—THREE; ABOUT 25; GOOD PENmen. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

YOUNG MAN—FOR OFFICE WORK; TO DIRECT envelopes from original correspondence; must be able to read all kinds of letters from foreign people; salary $8 per week. Address V 120, Tribune office.

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Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

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MEN—TO TRAVEL. $50 TO $100 PER MONTH. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

SALESMAN—VARNISH SALESMAN FOR CHIcago and adjoining territory, by one of the oldest and best varnish houses in the U. S.; only first-class, experienced men with acquaintance in the territory need apply. Address G B 46, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED GROCERYMEN, for old successful wagon routes in Northern Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, by old-established wholesale grocery house; state fully experience; give age and references. Address G K 179, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED CARPET AND CURtain. Address, stating experience and salary expected, WILLIAM LAMBERT, Bloomington, Ill.

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SALESMEN—REAL ESTATE SALESMEN TO sell profit sharing bonds representing ownership in Harvey lots; $5 cash and upwards; large commissions, choice property, and a favorable plan. Room 1111 Chamber of Commerce.

SALESMEN — FOR CALIFORNIA WINES; $100 per month and expenses, with chance for advance; commission if preferred; no experience required. Address, inclosing five stamps, W. A. VANDERCOOK, A 44 Wine Department, Los Angeles, Cal.

SALESMEN—FIRST-CLASS—WITH ESTABLISHed trade in Northern Iowa, to represent manufacturer of pants and overalls; only good salesmen need to apply. Address, with references, G K 31, Tribune offices.

SALESMEN—SMOOTHEST SIDE LINE IN EXistence; $100 to $200 per mo.; no sam ples. Call SCHUB, 185 Adams-st., 12 to 2.

SALESMEN—3302 STATE-ST.

SOLICITORS—THREE GOOD LIVE SOLICITORS; must be men of good address; good men make from $20 to $40 per week. For particulars apply to EDGEWORTH, Room 64 McVicker's Theater Building.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SOLICITOR—ADVERTISING—FIRST-CLASS. TO manage and secure business for the Western Association of High-Class Weeklies, which meets at Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Monday, March 20; must be acquainted with leading advertisers of Chicago and abroad; must come well recommended as to ability, honesty, etc. Address at once L. WISSELJR., President, Auditorium Hotel.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—JEWELRY, CHINA, shoes, oils, cigars, specialties. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

Boys.

BOY—GOOD, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, IN GRO cery store, board and wages. Address or apply Post-Office Morton Park on C. B. and Q. R. R.

BOY—STRONG; ABOUT 15; GOOD CHARACTER; $3.50 to $4 week. Address G K 160, Tribune office.

BOY—BRIGHT OFFICE BOY. 1405 UNITY Building.

OFFICE BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, GOOD schoolar and ambitious. Apply Saturday p. m. between 4 and 5 o'clock. Illinois Malleable Iron Co., 30 and 32 West Monroe-st.

Trades.

BAKER—GOOD ALL-ROUND MAN WHO KNOWS his business and understands the Rubbard oven. 355 W. Adams-st.

BICYCLE REPAIRER—COMPETENT. BOX 33, Peoria, Ill.

CARRIAGE PAINTERS — FIRST-CLASS CARriage painters, stripers, and finishers; good pay. Address G K 147, Tribune office.

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GARDENER—A COMPETENT, FOR A GENTLEman's country residence; married man without children preferred. Apply, with references, to Room 909, Royal Insurance Building, after 3 p. m.

GAS FIXTURE MAKERS—GOOD MEN ONLY. Address G K 165, Tribune office.

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MAN—INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had at least three years' experience in architectural drawing. Must understand correct tracings and have a partial knowledge of designing. Apply to R. Bark at Bruswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 and 265 Wabash-av., second floor, between 4 and 5 p. m.

PAINTER—FIRST-C ASS CARRIAGE PAINTER; good wages. Apply to C. P. KIMBALL & CO., High Grade Carriage Builders, Chicago, Ill.

PASSENGER CAR BODY BUILDERS—APPLY Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

TAILOR—TO KICE APPEARING YOUNG JOUR neyman tailor to work in tailor store will pay good wages and teach him cutting, splendid chance to learn to cut and coat make; practical. Call at TAYLOR'S CUTTING COLLEGE, Room 22 Adams Express Building.

TO WORK IN NEW ORLEANS, LA., COPPERsmiths accustomed to sheet, building, and general jobbing; also sheet iron workers accustomed to heavy sheet iron work, such as tanks, chimneys, breechings, etc.; wages from 30 to 40 cents per hour. To sober and industrious men a steady situation guaranteed. None but first-class work Can need apply. Address JNO. A. MURPHY, 131 Magazine-st., New Orleans, La., manufacturer of sugar machinery.

WOODWORKERS—TO APPLY ON INSIDE work. Apply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON OPERATOR. Stelographer; Board of Trade work, $60. Address G L 6, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—2 REMINGTON AND CALIgraph; $12 and $15. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; ONE WHO CAN OPERate a caligraph. Address F C 168, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSERS—GOOD, RESPONSIBLE MEN AND women in every city and town in the United States to handle a quick-selling specialty, a necessity in every household; large commissions; no competition. Address, for full particulars, Box 344, Chicago Postoffice.

DENTIST—AN A1 ALL ROUND DENTIST. MUST be a thorough mechanic and good operator, and a man of good habits; salary $100 per month; married man preferred. Address G K 145, Tribune.

GENTLEMEN—$; WELL EDUCATED; GOOD AFpearance. 1317 Masonic Temple.

HOTEL MANAGER—EXPERIENCED; FOR THE summer. Address, with references and salary expected, G K 107, Tribune office.

JANITOR ASSISTANT—NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS with references. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

LABORERS—WANTED 50 LABORERS. APPLY at once, corner Kenwood-av. and 47-st.

MAN—YOUNG, MARRIED, WITH EXPERIENCE in steam heating, gas engine, etc. for janitor in first-class apartment building on North Side; call between 5 and 6.

MAN—WHO IS CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE of a large stationery business and making estimates on special orders for blank books and other work. Address F 168, Tribune office.

MEN—AT ONCE—INTELLIGENT MEN TO SOlicit life insurance and act as specials for the best and oldest company; to the right men who can show good records and liberal contracts, both salary and commission will be granted. Address General Agents, Box 405, Fort Wayne, Ind.

MEN—$40 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES PAID to good men for taking orders; steady work. Apply Protective Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

TREASURER—BY A LARGE MANUFACTURING establishment located here; must be an experienced accountant, thoroughly acquainted with the methods of manufacturing bookkeeping, able to take entire charge of the factory accounts, and so well have sufficient acquaintance with the banking and business community of the city as will enable him to manage the company's business; applicant must give fullest information and references as to experience, ability, and character, and also expecta tions as to salary, all of which will be treated confidentially. Address TREASURER, G B 43, Tribune office.

WE WANT MEN, WHO ARE ALREADY TRAVELing salesmen, to carry our lubricants as a side line. Manufacturing Oil Co., Cleveland, O.

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Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—NEAT, rapid, accurate, $12. Room 43, 119 Dearborn-st.

BOOKKEEPERS—TWO LADIES: $10 AND $12. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

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Domestics.

GIRL—A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN AS COOK and for general housework in family of two, where second girl and man are kept; good situation and salary given to the right party. Apply at once at No. 1402 Prairie-av., Kenwood.

GIRL—GOOD, FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply 1473 Washington-blvd.

GIRLS—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—TWO competent as cook and housemaid; wages $5 each; must do work and have good references; will be been employed a full year with good family. Call at office of C. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. e. cor. Clark and Washington-sts., Thursday and Sunday evenings between 5 and 6 p. m. during March. Ask for Mr. Givlin.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Reference required. Apply at 7040 Yale-st., Englewood.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL OR WOMAN FOR GENERal housework in family of three. 1434 Noble-av., near Halsted-st. Lake View.

HOUSEWORK—3752 LAKE-AV., EXPERIENCED girl for general work; Scandinavian or German, with city reference; three in family.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good place; good wages. 3345 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; MUST be good cook and laundress. 3252 Vernon-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 18 Wisconsin-st.

NURSE GIRL—TRUSTY; YOUNG. 4031 VINcennes-av.

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APPRENTICES—TO LEARN DRESSMAKING tailor system; work furnished when competent to do dressmaking. Parlors 278 Michigan-av.

WAIST AND SKIRT HANDS—FIRST-CLASS; good wages, steady work; also an experienced sleevemaker a 2500 Indiana-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY, FOR STOCKyards; Smith Premier operator, or one willing to use that machine. Address, with salary wanted, G K 125, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—CLERK 3in real estate office; home with the family; give full particulars. Address G K 177, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY, CALIGRAPH, $12. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—TWO REMINGTON, $14; Smith Premier, $15. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

STENOGRAPHERS — TWO FOR RAILROAD Office. Address V 100, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITER—A YOUNG LADY (PERMANENT) in office; some knowledge of bookkeeping; small salary commencement; full particulars as to self; otherwise no attention given. Address V 167, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

GOVERNESS—TO TAKE CHARGE OF TWO children, 8 and 10 years; must be an accomplished teacher, with undoubted reference; Irish Catholic preferred. Address G K 131, Tribune office.

LADIES AVERAGE $4 A DAY WRITING AT HOME —For terms send stamped envelope. MISS RUTH GILCHRIST, South Bend, Ind.

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DRESSMAKERS—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARISian School of Dresscutting, 210 State.

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High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant Telephone west 209

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HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State, Palmer House.

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FOR SALE—
New 6-story and basement building, with power, steam heat, passenger and freight elevators; price $45,000; rental $7,080; lot 40x118; alley, side, and rear fronts, on prominent street; pays over 11 per cent net; only 5 tenants; an A1 investment; must sell; investigate. Address G K 170, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VACANT AND IMPROVED PROPerty in all parts of the city and suburbs; valuations given on application; list your property with us. GEO. B. CRICKSHANK, 167 and 169 Dearborn-st. Successor to Bowes & Cruickshank.

FOR SALE—919-2 MEAD-ST., LOT 25X177, 10-room brick, 2-flat building; cheap; possession at once; must be sold, as I am leaving city. Address or call on C. A. HEINRICHS, Owner, 5013, Cook-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
3828 VERNON-AV.

New modern two-story Bedford stone front house of 9 rooms; oak and Georgia pine finish; open plumbing; lot 20x125 ft. Do not fail to see this before buying. Price $6,500.

2091 LAKE-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST. STATION,

a new complete, modern, and elegantly detached residence, 3-story stone-front house, with stone porches, steps and rails, French plate-glass windows, beveled plate-glass storm doors; 11 rooms and bath-room, elegant consoles, hall trees, and sideboard, and tiled bath-room; porcelain tubs and electric light; finished in quarter-sawed oak throughout. This is a house that will bear investigation.

3141 GROVELAND-AV.,

Will sell cottage and lot for $500 less than the lot is worth; price $4,500. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
ELEGANT NEW 2-STORY STONE-FRONT RESIDENCES ON MICHIGAN-BLVD., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 44TH-ST.

3 short blocks from 43d-st. Elevated road station.

Parties contemplating purchasing homes in the near future will serve their best interests by inspecting these elegant residences; they are exquisite in architectural design, and in point of interior finish and decorations they are unsurpassed; finished in various hardwoods, special design mantels and sideboards, consols and hall tree built in; tile sanitary plumbing; bath-rooms finished in Italian and pink marble; houses heated by hot water heat throughout; large lot with each house, 25x161 to 20-ft. alley; corner lot 29x161; considering the location and advancing prices on this popular boulevard we will give the best bargain in first-class homes in the city. Prices from $27,000 to $40,000.

Open for inspection today. Keys on premises.

SEAS & CO., Exclusive Agents, 42 Bookery.

ALBERT MENDEL, Builder.

FOR SALE—
NOS. 4508 AND 4533 ELLIS-AV.

Three-story rock-faced Bedford stone front, with stone steps, porches, and bays; 10 rooms, besides laundry and bath-room

KODAK

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1893.

THE FREE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER BOX.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE gives to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription (seventy-five cents) a Colby Lock Box, which guarantees him against newspaper thieves and also keeps his paper dry and clean. *These boxes are put up by* THE TRIBUNE *company without charge.* All new subscribers will receive a box free of charge and old customers can be supplied at half rates. The boxes can be had at the City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building. Leave 75 cents at home, send a postal to THE TRIBUNE, and the thing is done.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

Benjamin Harrison is now an honored private citizen. But by virtue of the office he has held he is peculiarly fitted to give good advice to the Republicans for future guidance as well as to point out the mistakes of the past. So, too, his Cabinet officers are of all men in the party best qualified to criticise the work of the last administration, point out its excellences and its failures, and make suggestions for the future. A TRIBUNE reporter made his way into the swamps and caught the ex-President while duck shooting. Other correspondents were detailed to look up the members of the Cabinet. The result is an exceedingly interesting symposium embodying the experience and wisdom of the official heads of the Republican party. It will be printed in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

One of the first steamers which left San Francisco after the announcement of the revolution in Hawaii carried one of THE TRIBUNE staff correspondents, who was instructed to stay until the trouble was settled and to furnish this paper with the best and latest news. In addition to the news sent by telegraph and hitherto printed in THE TRIBUNE the correspondent has forwarded many photographs taken especially for this paper, and they will be used to illustrate the page article on Hawaii to be printed in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

The Father of Waters still possesses a subtle charm for the tourist. Some of the striking incidents of a trip down the Mississippi are described in a sketchy way in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Whether hoops are really to be worn or not is still an open question in spite of the fact that the ugly contrivances have already reached America. A running history of the hoop, with illustrations of different fashions, will be furnished by Miss Gilder for tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Edgar Saltus has committed literary suicide in his "Mme. Sapphira," according to Mrs. Abbott's letter to be printed in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

John L. Stoddard, the lecturer, is in India, gathering materials for new work with the lantern. Some of his pictures will be reproduced with the letter describing his travels, to be published in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

To know how to fight does not argue one a prize-fighter. It does no harm to learn some of the principles of self-defense, and a few of the fine points of fighting will be illustrated in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

It was "doxology trumps" the good deacons supposed they were playing at a Florida resort. But when the Bishop arrived another name was given to the game. It was a graceless drummer who put up the job. How he did it will be told in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

A day in the life of a cat will be told by means of a column of silhouettes in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Maj. Carraway has before this entertained the readers of THE TRIBUNE with some of his artistically untrue stories. He will repeat the dose in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

THERE are symptoms that the Hon. Buck Kilgore has begun to pall on the Democratic stomach.

THE trouble with the weary, waiting Missouri Colonels is that their State is too safely and disgustingly Democratic.

JERRY SIMPSON is preparing for a voyage to Europe. If Jerry will sell his return ticket and stay over there all will be forgiven.

MRS. JENNESS-MILLER has begun a crusade against bald heads. Let Mrs. Jenness-Miller remember the fate of the wicked children who jeered at the Prophet Elisha.

EDITOR DANA has succeeded admirably in bringing about a general feeling that it will be worth while to help the Columbian Exposition along in order to spite the New York *Sun*.

THE Rev. Joseph Cook will be pleased to learn that the last pickpocket who attempted to ply his vocation on a Chicago cable car is now environed by conditions entirely favorable for repentance and reformation.

IF Missouri would give strong indications once in a while of going Republican the Missouri Colonels would not be found cooling their heels in Grover Cleveland's ante-room while Massachusetts Democrats walk off with the offices.

MONEY was easier in New York yesterday and there was some little appearance of buoyancy in the stock market in consequence. Quotations in the local market showed little change, but the general tone was somewhat improved. New York exchange advanced to 30 cents premium. Sterling rates were higher. —Wheat led the interest in the Board of Trade markets and closed at an advance, the crop damage reports being responsible for the firmness. Corn, oats, and provisions while fairly active were easy at the close. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ¼ cent higher, corn ¼ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, cash rye, barley, and flax steady, May pork 5 cents lower, lard steady, and ribs 2½ cents higher.

THE TRIBUNE printed yesterday the following dispatch sent to a New Orleans friend by a well-known Chicagoan:

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—To Dominick O'Malley, New Orleans, La.: Carter Harrison nominated for Mayor. He will be elected by 10,000. Good thing for us. JOHN CONDON.

This shows where the sympathies of the speculative fraternity are in the present contest. At the meeting of the Democratic City Central committee night before last Mike McDonald was present and made a few encouraging remarks. Doubtless he will take an active part in the campaign.

Mr. Condon thinks the election of the Central Music Hall nominee will be "a good thing for us," because he is confident it will be followed by a return to the old system of public and protected gambling which has been one of the features of Democratic administrations. There is no reason to judge that he is mistaken. Those citizens who believe that gaming-houses are harmful and that city authorities should suppress instead of countenance them have the facts before them. If Mr. Allerton is elected the gamblers will be kept out of Chicago. If he is defeated they will pour in here in swarms as they did in 1889. It will be better for the morals of citizens and visitors if they are kept out. The way to make sure of that is not to vote as the gamblers intend doing.

THE Commissioners of the Joliet Penitentiary have bought some machinery and set a hundred convicts at work making brooms. In a few days a deputation representing the free labor now engaged in this part of the State in the manufacture of that article will be calling on the Governor to ask him what he means by subjecting them to the ruinous competition of convict labor. They will tell him that the cheap goods made at Joliet will drive out of the market the brooms made by them, which will cost more, because the labor employed in making them is better paid. They will ask him finally if, when he said again and again last summer that convict labor should not be permitted to compete with that of free citizens if he were elected, he was sincere in his promises or had made up his mind at that time that the broommakers should be ruined.

THE Allerton platform demands—

The abolition of all fees and perquisites for officials and substitution of adequate salaries therefor, and the covering into the City Treasury of all such fees and perquisites.

The Democratic platform is a narrower one. It says only that the City Treasurer must pay over the interest on deposits. This amounts to nothing, as the Democratic candidate for Treasurer will not do it, and the Democratic candidates for Alderman will not insist on its being done. The reform platform says that all officers must pay over their fees and perquisites, not merely the City Treasurer, but the Oil Inspector, the Sealer of Weights and Measures, and the Boiler Inspector. The city ought to get a large revenue from the last three individuals. It receives next to nothing. If Mr. Allerton is elected, those whom he appoints to those positions will have to promise to turn over the fees, no matter whether the Council orders it or not. Thus the income of the city will be increased considerably—perhaps $50,000 a year. If Mr. Allerton's opponent is elected these offices will be political prizes. They will be bestowed on men who have worked and spent money in the "cause," and who are therefore, from the politician's point of view, entitled to fat offices. The money which Mr. Allerton's administration would bring into the Treasury from three offices would pay the yearly wages of fifty policemen. If he is defeated it will go to three professional politicians.

THE CAMPAIGN CAN NOW BEGIN.

The Allerton reform ticket has been completed by the selection of two Democrats as candidates for the offices of City Treasurer and City Attorney. The nominee for the first of these positions is Mr. Bernard J. Niebling, one of the best-known German-Americans of this city, who has been a citizen of Chicago for twenty-seven years and for the last three of them a resident in the West Division. Mr. Niebling has great personal popularity, not merely among the Germans, but among all classes. His strongest recommendation to the voters will be the unhesitating and explicit promise given by him that the interest on deposits shall go to the city and not into his own pocket. The platform on which he stands demands the—

Abolition of all fees and perquisites for officials and substitution of adequate salaries therefor and the covering into the City Treasury of all such fees and perquisites.

Mr. Niebling's promise is:

I will accept the nomination in the same spirit that it is tendered and I pledge my sacred honor to turn over to the city every dollar earned by the interest account and will accept only such salary as the Council deems sufficient for the head of that important office. I will conduct the affairs of the office on strictly business principles.

Mr. Niebling has kept all the promises he ever made, and that record is a pledge that he will keep this last one. As for his competitor, he has made no such promise. He intends to get out of the office all there is in it, and if elected will resist to the bitter end any attempt on the part of the Council to make him disgorge. Therefore if the voters want the interest on deposits turned into the City Treasury to be used for the benefit of the taxpayers in making public improvements, or in hiring more policemen or firemen, they must vote for Niebling. It will not pay the taxpayers to throw away $100,000 in order to elect Mr. Niebling's opponent.

Mr. James C. McShane, the candidate for City Attorney, is a young Irish-American Democrat who has taken some part in politics in the past, but has not neglected his profession. He is an able lawyer who will discharge with ability the responsible duties of the office for which he has been nominated.

The ticket as completed is a very strong one from every point of view. It is "reform" from top to bottom. It stands for retrenchment, economy, and efficiency, for clean streets, and a non-partisan public service—not in one department, but all of them—for the protection of health, and for thorough inspections by all inspectors. The people have been saying that they wanted, especially during the World's Fair year, an administration which would give the people these things. They have held meetings, and they have written to the papers, demanding such an administration. They can have it if they want it. All that is required of them is to go to the polls two weeks from Tuesday and vote for Allerton, Niebling, Van Cleave, and McShane.

REGISTRATION DAY TUESDAY.

There will be one day of registration for the forthcoming city election. That will be next Tuesday. The registration made last fall stands, but must be revised. The names of persons who have died since the October registration or who have moved out of the precinct must be erased from the registry. The only new names that can be added are (1) those of qualified voters who have moved into the precinct since the last election, (2) persons residing in the precinct and who were qualified voters at the time, but who failed to register, (3) young voters who have since become of age or who may be of age election day, and (4) newly naturalized citizens. In some of the precincts the new registration ought to be quite heavy, for in a city like Chicago some sections gain in population with exceptional rapidity. This is especially so in the down-town river wards. It is so to some extent also in the outlying wards where new residences are being put up quite rapidly.

But in the river and down-town wards large numbers of the floating population have moved out and care should be taken that their names be erased from the registry. It is probable that in wards like the First, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fourth one-third of those registered last October have moved away since that time. An attempt, however, is sure to be made in the interests of gang candidates for Aldermen, town officers, and for more important officers still, to keep the names of those who have moved out, or who have died, on the registry, with a view to fraudulent voting on election day. Toughs and bummers would be found to represent the dead and the absent and vote in their names. This is a matter that the decent, respectable people will have to look out for. It was demonstrated at the Democratic primaries that some of the judges who will act on the registry boards next Tuesday cannot be depended upon to behave justly or fairly. They were charged by fellow-Democrats with fraud, forgery, and ballot-box stuffing at the primaries and the charges were hardly denied. It is evident that those judges will bear close watching, especially in the tough lodging-house wards. The matter of purging the registry of fraudulent names will not begin until the new registration is completed. More will be said in due time on that subject.

The main point now is to impress on the new voters and those who have changed their residences the necessity of registering next Tuesday. The polling places will be open from 8 o'clock a. m. to 9 o'clock p. m. on that day. There will be an opportunity for everybody to register. Since the last election many of the precincts have been divided and the polling places are changed. The voters of those precincts, as a rule, are not posted concerning the changes. They should be fully informed on the subject. These are matters which should at once engage the attention of the Citizens' committee. There should be a vigorous effort to get a full new registration, and to see that while no names of voters are improperly erased from the registry those which are improperly on it should be stricken off.

CAMPAIGN OR CORRUPTION FUND?

At the meeting of the committee which has charge of the campaign work for the ticket nominated by the mob convention in Central Music Hall on the last day of February Col. Michael Cassius McDonald, in his new rôle of reformer, called attention to the fact that persons styling themselves a West Town committee are going around to men who want to be constables, telling them that if they wish their names to appear on the ticket, meaning the gang ticket, they will have to put up $50 each for the campaign fund. As there are sixty-four constables to be elected in the West Town this year the West Town committee hopes to raise $3,200. A person named J. J. Sloan who was present when Reformer McDonald indulged in the remarks quoted admitted that he was one of the Town committee and that it had gone around and "touched" the constable candidates to the number of thirty-six and had obtained as a result of the "touch" $1,800. "We did it as an evidence of good faith," said Mr. Sloan. "We meant to use the money to see that the West Town election was a success. We didn't mean to go against the County Central committee. We wanted to be sure that things would be well taken care of when election came. We thought it would be a good way to test the Democracy of the constables."

The remarks of the Chairman in reply to those explanations of Mr. Sloan were: "You have no right whatever to collect the money; your committee has no authority to levy assessments; get those funds into the hands of the county central organization." Thus it appears that the objection was not so much to the collection of the tribute as to the custodianship. If the money is turned over to the county central organization of the Carter Harrison party there is to be no objection. The "touching" committee will not only be excused, but commended, and will doubtless be requested to "touch" the twenty-eight constable candidates who have escaped them thus far.

Now the question arises, what is to be done with all this money? The West Town constables are expected to pay $3,200. The candidates for the other West Town offices will of course pay much more than that, say $5,000. The wealthy candidates for Mayor, City Clerk, City Attorney, City Treasurer, will contribute at least $10,000. The South Town candidates for constables and other offices, and the North Town candidates, and the Hyde Park candidates, and the Stock-Yards candidates, and the Lake View candidates will contribute their share. At the rate which the West Town constables were assessed an aggregate of $50,000 to $75,000 will be obtained by Chairman McGillen's central organization. What does it propose to do with it? The tickets will be printed and handed to the voters at the public expense. The candidates and the central organization ought to be at little cost therefore. Is the money intended for corrupt purposes—to hire gangs of repeaters or bulldozers as the case may be? Or is it intended for the benefit of the members of the committees?

It is a matter for some of the candidates to inquire into and for the public to watch. Under the new Australian ballot law it was supposed that boodle campaigns were over, but that does not seem to be the view of Mr. Sloan, Mr. McGillen, of the members of the central organization in charge of the campaign of the gang candidates. And yet this central organization has the hardihood to promise reform in municipal politics.

SENATOR PALMER ON PENSION REFORM.

The Illinois *State Journal* asks:

Is it not quite probable that a move will be made by the Democrats to repeal the dependent pension legislation and purge the pension roll of such pensioners?

THE TRIBUNE thinks not, in spite of the very large and increasing sums now appropriated for pensions, and in spite of all that the Democrats had to say during the late campaign about the necessity of remodeling pension legislation and cutting down the expenses. The utter failure of the attempt to amend the pension laws in the last House is evidence that there will be no changes, and that no matter what the Democrats said when out they will do nothing radical now they are in. They seem to dread the possible political consequences and the loss of votes.

Further evidence that the Democrats will leave things much as they found them is furnished by the program of Senator Palmer, who has become Chairman of the Pension committee of the Senate. He says:

I intend before the present extraordinary session of the Senate ends to introduce a resolution authorizing the Pension committee to make a thorough investigation of alleged frauds and irregularities in granting of pensions and the pension system generally. If there is ever to be reform in this line it will have to be accomplished by the friends of the pensioners and not by their enemies. As a rule these investigations have been open to the criticism that they were prosecuted by enemies of the pension system, who desired to raise the cry of fraud and thus embarrass the system itself. The main purpose of the investigation will be to free the pension roll of fraudulent pensions and weed out the various abuses which may have grown up with the system.

The Senator takes pains to make it clear that he is not aiming at radical changes. He says he "believes in pensions" and he thinks the present system is an excellent one. He merely wishes to weed out abuses which have grown up. He is against any of the changes which have been suggested thus far.

It will be seen that this program which the Senator lays down is a very mild one. No exception can be taken to it. It would be astonishing if there were not persons drawing pensions who are not entitled to them even under the present liberal laws. Hardly any one denies that such is the case. That there have been irregularities is more than likely. That liberal laws have been interpreted far more loosely than Congress intended they should be may be taken for granted. All these things should be remedied.

Very likely President Cleveland would be glad if Congress would go much further than Senator Palmer proposes to do. There are some Democrats in both branches of Congress who would like to go into the pension question radically, but they seem to be in the minority in their own party. All that the President will do will be to veto any pension bills, general or private, which this Congress or the next may pass. From present appearances the Democratic party in Congress will do nothing to which any friend of the deserving soldiers can take exception. That party took part in the passage of the last pension law and will not attempt to repeal it, because directly or indirectly half a million voters, more than half of whom voted for Democratic candidates last November, are interested in it. There will be an "investigation" and a few fraudulent names will be knocked off, and perhaps more care taken in the future. That will be about all, especially if it becomes apparent that the pension appropriations will reach their highest point within a year or so.

THE MINNESOTA COAL INVESTIGATION.

The coal combine is having a hard time of it in Minnesota. Its books were seized by a committee of the Legislature, and it is fair to infer they contain damaging evidence, judging from the extreme anxiety shown by the local officer of the combine to recover possession of them before they can be used before the committee. It is reported that one of the attorneys for the combine committed an assault upon the Sergeant-at-Arms and upon a member of the Lower House, with the object of regaining possession of the books. This failing, the combine instituted replevin proceedings in the District Court and sued for $10,000 damages. The papers were put into the hands of the Sheriff, with instructions to bring the books into court with anybody who might resist the proceeding, but that officer gave up the search and reported that the Sergeant-at-Arms had refused to disclose the whereabouts of the documents. The latter was instructed by a Senator engaged in the investigation to resist the Sheriff and throw him out if he attempted to enter the rooms or touch the books, and the Legislature passed a joint resolution authorizing the committee to retain possession. It seems to be the intention to test the power of the court to interfere with the investigation, and one member of the committee is quoted as saying: "We are just mad enough if the District Court interferes to turn round and abolish the court." On the other hand an attorney for the combine says every one who assisted in passing the resolution is liable to suit for damages and to prosecution for conspiracy. He says: "We will see yet whether the United States or a lot of Anarchists is superior."

The people who are smarting under what they believe to have been unjustifiable extortion by the coal combine for several months past will not have much sympathy with its manager, whatever may be the legal rights of the parties engaged in this battle for the books. Naturally they will think those records contain damaging evidence—a member of the committee who has looked into them says they do—or there would not be such a fierce straining of every nerve to defeat the wish of the committee to see what they contain bearing on the subject matter of the inquiry. They will be inclined to think that the gentleman was correct who claimed that in procuring the seizure of those books they had put their hands on the heart of a great conspiracy against the public. The average citizen does not attach any great value to anything which seems to be merely a nice point in law, advantage of which is sought to be taken as a shield against the consequences of wrong-doing. So the members of the Legislature who are responsible for what members of the combine call a high-handed outrage may count on applause and support from their constituents, whatever may be the outcome of an appeal to the court of last resort, if such be made.

And scarcely need it be said that the local manager of the coal combination has made a huge mistake in thus resisting the will of the people as expressed through their representatives at the State Capital. In such a case discretion would have been the better part of valor for himself and his principals. He would have stood a much better chance by yielding as gracefully as might be to the investigation resolved on, trying to explain the facts in such a way as to prevent vindictiveness of prosecution, and then pleading for mercy on the ground that he was acting under orders from a power outside the State. At least this is the way the matter appears to a disinterested observer. The combine and its manager will be fortunate if the opposition excited by his stubbornness does not lead to the adoption of measures directly discriminating against their property rights in the State of Minnesota in the future.

POLITICIANS BEAT A GOOD BILL.

The last bit of work done by the Illinois House of Representatives Wednesday was to strike out, by a vote of 78 to 25, the enacting clause of a bill providing that in cities of more than 200,000 people, meaning thereby Chicago, the Mayor should hold office for four years instead of two, and should be ineligible for immediate reelection. Having accomplished this the House adjourned until Monday evening, which means Tuesday morning.

Why there should be such a vote against a bill relating to this city only is not apparent. The fact that there is an election close at hand would not account for it, because the bill, which is a House one, could not be passed before April 4, and hence would not affect in the least degree the person who will be elected next month. He could serve only two years.

The vote of the Cook County members on the motion to strike out the enacting clause was as follows:

Yeas.	*Nays.*	*Absent or not voting.*
Deneen,	Burke,	O'Connor,
Bish,	McMurdy,	Wheelock,
King,	Gleason,	McInerney,
McGinley,	Hayes,	May,
Meyer,	Crafts,	Campbell,
Novak,	Mitchell,	Conway,
Nohe,	O'Donnell,	Kent,
Farrell,	Carmody,	Erickson—8.
Griggs,	Lyman—9.	
Langhenry,		
Muir,		
Thiemann,		
Kwasigroch—13.		

Probably some of the country members voted against the bill because they saw so many from this city doing so, while others voted to kill it merely to oblige the city politicians who were anxious to throttle a measure which would interfere with them seriously. It is a notorious fact that they are against this reform, especially the provision making Mayors ineligible for immediate reelection because it would free the latter from their control. They like to have a man in office who, being dependent on them for renomination, lets them boss the patronage. Many of them also like frequent elections, because they involve funds to be handled and assessments to be made. Each election is so much money in their pockets. They would rather have the Mayor chosen annually than biennially.

So, while nearly all the votes against this bill were cast by country members, the real responsibility for its defeat rests on those from this city, most of whom voted against the wishes of their constituents and against a most desirable reform, so as to retain a system which brings them in money and offices.

SPEAKER CRAFTS of the Illinois General Assembly proposes, it is said, to cut off the pay of those members of the Legislature who do not attend in their places each day of the legislative session. It is said that he has examined the provision of the Constitution bearing on this subject and that he has come to the conclusion that he has no right to certify to a pay-roll which provides for the payment of members for services on days when they do not answer to the roll call. That seems to be the common-sense view of it. How can a man render service when he is not present where the service can be rendered? It has been the habit of members of the General Assembly to charge and to be paid at the rate of $5 per day for every day, including Sundays, from the time the General Assembly is convened until it adjourns *sine die*. Now, as a matter of fact, the members never attend at Springfield more than four days in each week—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. They usually quit the capital at noon Friday. They thus put in at most only about half time for which they demand pay. This is a gross injustice to taxpayers. Mr. Crafts ought to have put a stop to the practice long ago. But better late than never. If he enforces his proposed rule of "no attendance, no pay," it will be found that the members will attend pretty regularly. As a rule they cannot earn $5 per day at any other occupation to which they would be likely to apply themselves. Ten weeks of the legislative session have been frittered away already and nothing has been done, partly owing to the absence of some members and partly to the obstructive tactics of others. It may be that when a full attendance is secured not much will be done, but at any rate it will look better, and there is something in that. It is to be hoped that Mr. Crafts will go ahead with his scheme and not weaken at the last moment.

A CABLEGRAM brings news of the death of Jules François Camille Ferry, only a few days after his election to the Presidency of the French Senate, his predecessor having retired amid the storm of popular indignation following the revelations in the Panama scandal. M. Ferry was one of the best known and most able statesmen of France. He was born at Paris in 1833 and admitted to the bar in 1848. He attracted attention by steadily opposing the empire under Napoleon III., and won renown by several able articles contributed to the political journals. He was a member of the legislative body for 1869-'70. At the revolution in 1870 he was proclaimed a member of the government of the National Defense, was elected to the Corps Legislatif early in 1871, and the following March was appointed Prefect of the Seine. He was Ambassador to Greece in 1872-'73, Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts in 1879-'80, President of the Council from Sept. 23, 1880, to Nov. 15, 1881, Minister of Public Instruction in 1882, was appointed Prime Minister Feb. 21, 1883, and Minister of Foreign Affairs the following November, retiring in January, 1886, on a change of administration. His colonial policy, particularly in the Tonquin business, was unpopular because of the loss of life and expense involved, and since then he has figured little in public till recalled into activity as President of the Senate. The change was such a great one that it may well be supposed the revulsion had something to do with causing his death. The *Speaker* of March 4 said: "But yesterday one of the damned, the ostracized, as impotent and unconsidered as if he were wandering to kill time in a land of exile, today the baskets in his hall cannot hold the visiting cards of those who are paying him court." Have we in this an instance of "the joy that kills"?

THE Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty talked to the "boys" night before last and made one remark which touched them. Said he:

My friends, we have been out in the cold for two years. It has been very dreary to many of you; it has been very dull—flannel shirts were not thick enough to keep the cold blasts out. Let us come together and shoulder to shoulder we will march into the City Hall together.

The "boys" were mightily pleased. During the last two years they have been hungry many times. They have been hard put to it to pay their saloon bills. They have not been well clad. They want to get back on the city pay-rolls, draw big wages, and do no work. "Reform" talk would be thrown away on them. They are for a candidate who will promise them offices. That promise has been made to them, and they will work and vote as often as they can for the man who made it. If he is elected they will move into the City Hall the next day and camp there as near the Mayor's office as they can get till they are given jobs. Those citizens who want such a gang kept out of the City Hall will not vote for the man who sympathizes with the sufferings of its members and has agreed to relieve them. He has said he would be a good Mayor if elected, but he has agreed to give the offices to the bummers and the loafers. With such subordinates a decent administration is impossible. So vote for Allerton and keep the hungry rabble out.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Taking Him Down a Little, As It Were.

"I don't see what business it is of yours," said the ill-looking youth, hotly, "whether I come in here with a dirty face or not. You ain't my dad!"

"No," said the old elevator man, with dignity, "but to a certain extent, young fellow," he added, kicking him out at the top floor, "I am responsible for your bringing up."

Racer Not Wanted.

Bicycle Dealer—"There is the mount you want, sir, if you're looking for a rubber-hoofed steed that's a thoroughbred."

Portly Customer—"It isn't heavy enough for a man of my weight. Show me a—a Clydesdale."

Her Mind Made Up on That Head.

Scheming Mamma—"You ought to think twice, Laura, before you reject Col. Grizzle. He is a little elderly, it is true, but he is rich, amiable, popular, and as for brains, Laura——"

Proud but Impatient Daughter—"Yes, yes, mamma, his brains are all right, I have no doubt, but I don't want to marry a man who carries his gray matter on the outside of his head!"

IF Candidate Harrison will listen he can hear the crop of Allerton votes growing.

EVIDENTLY there is a strain of Irish blood in Uncle J. Sterling Morton.

LET Georgia not hesitate to call on the administration for anything it sees and wants. It may not get it, but it should keep on calling just the same. The voice of Georgia must not be stifled.

WHO is "Martin Best, the brewer," who is said to have been nominated as a Republican candidate for Alderman by a convention presided over by Stephen A. Douglas Thursday evening? It does not appear from the directory that there is any Martin Best, who is a brewer, residing in the Second Ward, but it does appear that there is a Martin Best residing there who conducted a saloon on Wabash avenue near Twelfth street for a time. Probably he is the candidate. If he is, there are few respectable Republicans in the Second Ward who will vote for him, even though he may be commended by such a "reformer" as Stephen A. Douglas. The respectable Republicans in the ward appear to have selected Mr. Addison Ballard as their candidate, and they ought to be able to elect him with the aid of the many votes that will be cast for him by decent Democrats. Mr. Ballard is well fitted for representative of the Second Ward. Mr. Best is not. There ought to be no doubt about Mr. Ballard's election.

FOR the sake of a few remote islands surely the Mikado will not permit John Bull to involve him in trouble with the American Ko-Ko.

TOM KEESE was called twenty-two times before the curtain last Monday evening by an enthusiastic audience before whom he was playing King Richard III. What more is necessary, look you, to prove that Tom Keese is a great and terrific actor?

ONE of the most interesting exhibits at the Columbian Exposition will be a choice lot of mummies that were excavated in Utah. If an interview could be arranged between these mummies and the Hon. Bill English of Indiana it would be worth seeing.

THE Hawaiian annexation plant was sorely chilled by the cold winds that blew Grover Cleveland into office two weeks ago today.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Anna Potter, the independent candidate for Mayor of Kansas City, Kas., weighs 200 pounds, wears glasses, and looks as though she could run the town.

Gen. Felix Agnus of the Baltimore *American* has eleven bullet wounds and a partially disabled right arm as mementos of the bravery that raised him from the rank of private in the Duryea Zouaves to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General.

Capt. William Roberts of the missing White Star steamer Naronic was formerly Captain of the Adriatic, and was transferred to the freighter because of his refusal to tow the City of Paris into Queenstown when it was injured 250 miles from shore.

The Emperor of Germany has joined the army of amateur painters, and the professionals may discover that people will pay far higher prices for art for rank's sake than for art for art's sake. William II. has painted a picture of a ship sailing the high seas, and this will be raffled for.

There has been some talk in Washington to the effect that Assistant Secretary Quincy would not long remain in his present place, and Secretary Gresham himself is cited as authority for the story. Hence the impending change, whatever it is, will probably be some sort of a promotion.

The late Baron Bleichroeder, who was the acknowledged chief of the Prussian banking world, was one of the most remarkable of German millionaires. He began life as the owner of a small brokerage establishment. One secret of his success was his genius for using political events to promote his ends. He was the banker of German unity.

Mme. Catherine Gabach, whose death occurred recently at Tarascon, France, aged 100 years, was baptized in 1793 under a "tree of liberty." A century ago there were thousands of these so-called "trees of liberty" in France, but few of them are standing at the present time. Two of them that stood near the Botanical Garden, Paris, were cut down a short time ago.

The wife of Senator White of California is sometimes spoken of as a "Spanish beauty," and her dark hair and eyes and rich complexion seem to justify such a suspicion. But in the interest of accuracy a Washington paper declares that she was born in North Carolina and had a French father and Irish mother. She was educated in Philadelphia, but went to California while a young woman.

Paul B. Du Chaillu has gone to the Arkansas Hot Springs in search of rest and recuperation. Between trains at St. Louis he told a reporter that he was weary of civilization, and that, although it was very nice (the word is his own) to enjoy the luxuries of a large city, he was more contented in the wilds of Africa. "You know," said the explorer, "that there is something fascinating about that country to me."

Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, grandson of the first Secretary of the Treasury, is 73 years old. He lives at the Hotel Savoy, New York. He served through three wars, was shot several times, had his lungs pierced with a Mexican lance, and yet he is mentally alert and physically active. The General is one of the most picturesque figures among the old soldiers on the retired army list. He takes a little whisky for the rheumatism, which he suffers from severely.

BLOUNT'S MISSION.

New York *Times:* It is a business-like way of obtaining the needed light, which Mr. Stevens is evidently not the man to furnish.

New York *Advertiser:* Mr. Blount of Georgia is disposed to take a purely Southern view of Hawaii. If he finds it a desirable place of residence for free and disfranchised negroes he may report in favor of annexation.

Rochester *Democrat:* When Secretary Seward bought Alaska he did not send an irregularly constituted commission to consult the Indians. He assumed, like a patriotic American, that the inhabitants of Alaska would be treated as justly by republican America as by despotic Russia.

New York *Press:* The pretense of sending one or more Commissioners to Honolulu to "investigate" the present state of affairs apparently indicates the purpose of Mr. Cleveland to defeat annexation altogether if any sort of a pretext can be trumped up against it. The facts in regard to the Hawaiian revolution were clearly understood. All the information needed was in the possession of the United States Government when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* There is a deal of uncertainty as to just what is meant by Mr. Blount's mission to Hawaii, and a deal more as to exactly what its outcome will be. But the sending forth of this Commissioner under sealed orders, as it were, at least indicates the new administration's intention to proceed with due caution and dignity in a matter certainly important enough to demand them. The United States had far better maintain its principles and precedents than violate them to acquire a costly burden, establish a new system of foreign policy, and all without any remunerative return.

Buffalo *Express:* The distinctive military character of the commission indicates that the President is only seeking information as to the strategical value of the islands. It is folly to send a commission for that purpose. Probably there is not an officer in the navy who could not tell the State Department that Hawaii is of great strategical value to any power which has the forces properly to garrison it and which may contemplate an offensive war in the Pacific Ocean. The United States has not such force and it does not contemplate such war. The sending of a military commission is, therefore, a waste of time and money. Every one can tell before it starts what its report will be when it returns.

CURRENT NOTES.

She—"Is your wife entertaining this winter?" He—"Not very—except to other men!"—*Vogue.*

It appears to us that these meetings between debtors and creditors are largely over dun.—*Binghamton Leader.*

The real reason why negroes live to such an extreme old age is that they don't know exactly when they were born.—*Texas Siftings.*

Dick (translating into French)—"Say, Tom, what is the French for war horse?" Tom—"Why, er-er-hors de combat, I think."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Mrs. Minks—"Mrs. Leadem is aging very rapidly." Mrs. Binks—"Yes, poor thing. She is worrying herself gray trying to look young."—*New York Weekly.*

"Bunkins says he doesn't want any office." "Do you think he is sincere?" "I don't know. Maybe it's just a scheme of his to get notoriety."—*Washington Star.*

Johnny—"Don't they use bark to tan hides with, pa?" Father—"Yes, my son; but if you ask any more questions this evening you'll find that a slipper does just as well."—*Raymond's Monthly.*

Mr. Hogan—"Phwot's the matter wid the kid?" Dr. Bowless—"Scarlet-fever." Mr. Hogan—"Little did I think thot a son of moine would be havin' a fever of thot color on St. Patrick's day."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Perils of Free Silver Coinage.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* If the people who are striving to reduce the monetary basis of the currency of the country from gold to silver were to succeed they would be themselves the first and greatest sufferers, because they are so largely of the borrowing class. They have little understanding or appreciation of the amount of foreign, especially British, capital invested in the United States, every dollar of which would be withdrawn as early as practicable if silver were substituted for gold in the payment of their lendings. The first consequence of that would be such a stringent condition of the market as to put the price of money up to so high a rate as to be ruinous to the borrowing class. And it would be not only the foreign lenders who would withdraw their lendings if silver should take the place of gold. Our own capitalists would do the same thing in order to protect themselves from loss.

The Future Battle Ground.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* In the Presidential contests of the future the Western States are to be the battle ground in a particularly emphatic and decisive sense. The South alone cannot give victory to the Democrats, nor can New England and Pennsylvania bring the Republicans anywhere in sight of the coveted goal. It is in the States of the Northern Mississippi Valley and the Pacific slope that the fortunes of parties and candidates are to be made or marred in the coming time.

Moderate Protection.

Troy *Press* (Dem.): All agree that heavy tariffs must be levied; the real point at issue is whether they shall be imposed in the interest of the home manufacturers and toilers or of the foreign manufacturers and toilers. Eliminate the protective principle and European enterprise will be able to squeeze millions of additional profits out of American pockets. If this would not be a fool policy for our government it would puzzle a savant to conjecture one.

TODAY'S LITERATURE.

THE DUCHESS OF BERRY AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1830.

Last Volume of the Series Entitled "Famous Women of the French Court," by Imbert de Saint-Amand—The Author Discloses His Reactionary Sentiments in His Account of the Revolution of July—Mistaken Praise for Charles X.—Notes of New Books.

"The Duchess of Berry and the Revolution of 1830," by Imbert de Saint-Amand. This is the last volume of the series entitled "Famous Women of the French Court," previous issues of which have been reviewed in these columns. In one or more of the earlier volumes the author succeeded in disguising, or at least in repressing, his reactionary sentiments, but in his account of the revolution of July there is no mistaking his attitude. At heart a legitimist, he cannot find a good word to say for Louis Philippe, while if he regrets the conduct of Charles X. it is because that conduct tended to destroy the monarchy and not because the King forswore himself and strove to play the tyrant. Of the popular discontent and the reasons therefor he gives few hints, and the reader might well suppose that Charles X. was a pious, high-minded, and benevolent monarch, whose virtues cost him his crown. It is strange that an intelligent man like M. de Saint-Amand should extol that ass in the lion's hide, that compound of weakness, stupidity, and stubbornness who is known to history as Charles X. of France. Yet after all, it is less surprising, when one remembers what uncouth idols of clay have been worshiped in every age by loyal subjects or besotted voters.

In 1830 France was a constitutional monarchy, the King's powers being defined and limited by the charter. Charles X. had chosen a personal friend, the Prince de Polignac, as the head of his Cabinet. Polignac and his measures were unpopular, and in March, 1830, the Assembly adopted an address to the King which was equivalent to a vote of censure on the government. Under English precedents the Ministry might either resign office or dissolve Parliament and app

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... nor ammunition, would be
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...on of Paris, which Prince
...estimated at 18,000 men,
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...lic places without ammuni...The fidelity of eight regi...d could be relied on, but
...e with the four regiments
...were associated with them,
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...essary to await the return
... the roll-call at 4 p. m. be...o make them take arms."
...ee sake the King had im...neglected for three whole
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...nd believes that if military
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...cation of the ordinances was
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...n had a large party behind
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...er of Representatives to 258.
...xed the Electoral Colleges
...nd the Chambers for the
...month. The newly elected
... even met. At 11 that even...of Justice handed in a myste...editor-in-chief of the *Moni...*quaintance, M. Sauvo—the re...nces intended to appear in
...ue. "The editor, glancing
...s unable to repress a move...n. 'Well?' asked another
...a present: 'God save the
...!' returned M. Sauvo. 'We
...best,' replied the two Min...or of the *Moniteur* made
... 'Gentlemen,' said he as he
...m 57 years old; I have seen
...e Revolution and I withdraw
...r.'" A week later the ver...saying in his paper:

...ours! The tricolored flag is
...ery side. Charles X. went away
... Duke of Angoulême left Saint-
...ive minutes past eleven this
...d Ville d'Avray, in a carriage
...followed by eight or nine pieces
...their caissons. The traitorous
...galloped, courtier-wise, ahead of
...was accompanied by the First
...nt of the Guard, the choice
... feeble remnant of Lancers of
...remaining soldiers asking noth-
...to be ranged under the national
...ree are with the peasants, we
... possession of them, and brung
...d brothers with cries of 'Long
...Long live the grand nation!'
...e three days' fighting which
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...ie Saint-Amand's narrative,
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...cusing that officer of treason;
...rmont betrayed the King he
... strangely blind to his own
...ont himself has told the story
...s insolence and ingratitude to-
... the Marshal's reputation, is
...fessed, was not immacu-
... attempts to divert the
...he King and his advisers
... Headstrong in planning,
...irresolute in performing,
...ed the failure he so richly de-
... last he maintained that his
... been illegal, although per-
...ve been "extra-legal." More
...aid: "I know where the con-
...e asking would lead me, and I
...mount a cart, like my brother,
...t a horse." He had used this
...e Duke de Mortemart as far
... Duke had replied: "If
... time is not distant when you
...o mount one."
...this period the Duchess of
...g to play the part of a trag

...Queen. After the publication of the Ordi...nances she threw herself into her father-in...law's arms and congratulated him upon being King at last. During the troublous days that followed she was constantly offering to take her little son and show him to the insurgents, who of course would immediately burst into tears and implore their sovereign's pardon for defending their chartered rights. On quitting Versailles she dressed herself in male attire, although she was escorted by a body of troops some 9,000 strong. One wishes that M. de Saint-Amand had extended his volume so as to include the story of the Royalist rising in which this erratic widow enacted so conspicuous a rôle. Of her son, the Duke of Bordeaux, better known as the Count de Chambord, the following anecdote is given: "One day while playing he accidentally struck a courtier with his whip, and the man immediately thanked him for his clumsiness, as if it were a favor. The young Prince turned toward Capt. La Villatte and said in an undertone, alluding to La Fontaine's fable: 'That is a flatterer. Well, he won't get my cheese.'"

Like other narratives from the same pen the book is graphic, vivacious, entertaining. But the false air of sublimity with which the author has sought to invest the actions of Charles X., merely because his vocation was that of a King, seems ridiculous enough to American readers. The blunders and misfortunes of a King are in themselves no more worthy of respect than those of a private citizen, unless we agree with Teufelsdröckh, that a man is by the tailor new-created into a nobleman, and clothed not only with wool but with dignity and a mystic dominion." The use which M. de Saint-Amand permits himself to utter is peculiarly offensive and causes one to suspect the sincerity of the speaker. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The Story of a Cavalry Regiment."

By William Forse Scott. A regimental history is too often merely a record of the exploits of the particular organization whose name is to be sung. Its readers are limited to the members of the regiment and their families and friends, and the author easily falls into panegyric, frequently undeserved and ridiculous. Such a work is in fact like a funeral oration; criticism is suppressed, faults are passed over in silence, and virtues unduly exaggerated or even falsely attributed, for nothing but good must be spoken of the dead. But this story of the Fourth Iowa Veteran Volunteers is distinguished by special merit, for the author gives his readers a good account of at least four campaigns of the Rebellion in such a way as to add materially to the information about these campaigns which has hitherto been obtainable.

The Fourth Iowa Veteran Cavalry is indeed the nucleus round which the story is woven, but that regiment occupies one's attention hardly more than do the other organizations and army or detachment with which it served. With which it was brigaded, or the division We thus have an excellent description of the whole cavalry corps of the Western army, from the first years of the war, when it was inferior to the cavalry of the enemy, down to the time when it had reached such efficiency that if feared nothing which could be brought against it and boldly assaulted and carried strongly-fortified cities and towns. It was the good fortune of the regiment to furnish to the army a cavalry commander of no mean ability in the Count de Chambord, the following anecdote is given: "One day while playing Gen. Sherman in the most public manner, and he showed himself to possess all the qualities needed for a cavalry commander—coolness, bravery, unwearied activity, and fertility of resources, together with the dash and enthusiasm and quickness requisite to enable him to take advantage of success or to escape with credit in case of failure.

The Fourth Iowa was organized under special orders obtained largely through the exertions of Senator Harlan, and its history is the history of the evolution of a body of American farmers into the perfectly organized regiment of veterans which it ultimately became. The first campaign in which this body of volunteers bore a part was made in the spring and summer of 1862. The regiment was employed in Missouri and Arkansas under Curtis immediately after the battle of Pea Ridge. During this campaign it was engaged in scout and patrol service of a difficult character, interspersed with skirmishes. The campaign ended at Helena, Ark., where the command remained until April, 1863, when it joined Grant's army, then operating against Vicksburg. The regiment was assigned to the Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. Sherman, and took part in most of the battles ending in the capture of the rebel stronghold in July, 1863. During the rest of the year the service was continuous and severe. In February, 1864, the Fourth Iowa, having reënlisted as a veteran regiment, participated with distinction in the Meridian campaign, which delayed the thirty days' furlough to which the men by reënlisting had become entitled; a delay that was cheerfully submitted to by the whole command. On returning from furlough the regiment was assigned to Gen. Sturgis' command at Memphis, and took part in the disastrous expedition under that officer which culminated in the defeat at Brice's Cross Roads or Tishomingo Creek. The account of this expedition is given in Chap. 7, and is in itself enough to obtain for the volume a cordial welcome from all students of the Rebellion, for but little has been written heretofore of this fight and retreat, and its details are imperfectly known. The regiment formed a part of the Second Brigade of the cavalry division of the Sixteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. Grierson, and the brigade was led by Col. Winslow, of the Fourth Iowa.

In the early fall of 1864 the regiment was sent back to St. Louis and took part in the campaign west of the Mississippi, which resulted in the practical annihilation of the rebel army commanded by Sterling Price. The engagements in this campaign were fought almost entirely by the cavalry arm, and the Fourth Iowa earned great credit for itself, as did the other regiments of its brigade. On the 20th of March the command began its last campaign as part of the First Brigade, Fourth Division of the Cavalry corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. James H. Wilson. Gen. Upton commanded the division and Col. Winslow commanded the brigade. The campaign consisted of an extensive raid which effected the capture of Selma, Columbus, and Macon. At Macon the news of the surrender of the armies of Lee and Johnston and the total collapse of the Rebellion reached Gen. Wilson and practically put an end to hostilities. Lieut. Scott's account of this last campaign is full of interest and well repays the reader. The volume is handsomely printed and contains some excellent maps and plans, but the copy furnished for review has a bad defect, beginning at page 369 and ending at page 384, by which eight pages are omitted and eight are given twice. It is to be hoped that the same error does not occur in all the copies, as it seriously impairs the value of the book, the execution of which is otherwise nearly perfect in all details. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Prof. Briggs on the Higher Criticism.

"The Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch," by Prof. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary (New York: Scribners) is a lucid and vigorous exposition of the results, data, methods, and history of modern scholarship in the chief department of Old Testament criticism. It is written in a spirit of confidence in a winning cause and with a certain defiance of the reactionaries whose opposition rests not on critico-historical investigation, but on the blinding prejudice of rabbinical theology. Dr. Briggs marshals his arguments to the controversial battle with the skill of a General thoroughly familiar with the territory over which he is moving and with the tactics of the enemy. The movement is one steady advance, column by column, along the whole line. It seems incredible that anyone should candidly close this book without coming to the conclusion that the traditional theory is out of harmony with the facts and that some form of the documentary hypothesis is inevitable. It seems as certain as anything discoverable by historical methods can be that Moses was not the writer of the Pentateuch: that the Hexateuch (the Pentateuch and Joshua) is an editorial compilation of earlier independent works closely interwoven; that among these earlier works were an "Elohistic" narrative, composed probably in Ephraim, a "Jehovistic" narrative, composed probably in Judah, Deuteronomy, a code of laws (Lev. xvii., 26) known as the Holiness code, and an elaborate Priest code embedded in the narrative of a second Elohist; that the legislation and theology of these various writings are progressive; that the earliest extant forms of legislation are contained in the so-called Book of the Covenant (Ex. xx., 22) and the Law Book of the Covenant (Ex. xxiv., 1-23); that Deuteronomy first appears as a force in history from the fourth year of the reign of Josiah; that the Holiness code is closely connected with the legislation of Ezekiel; and that the Priest code cannot be proved to have existed in its present form till the time of Ezra. On all of these points there is now substantial agreement among all critics. But Dr. Briggs, in accepting these results, refuses to go the lengths of the theory of the Wellhausen school, which makes the legislation to have originated with its codification, although he admits its plausibility; he agrees rather with the more conservative views of Delitzsch in thinking that the different codes are essentially Mosaic in their origin. Whether, however, this justifies him in speaking of his theory as a defense of the "historicity" of the hexateuchal laws and narratives (p. 162) is more than doubtful. How, for instance, does it affect our judgment of the historical character of the two more or less conflicting stories of the flood, of the parallel narratives in the lives of the patriarchs, which Dr. Briggs himself regards as probably variants of the same story (p. 78), of such a strongly mythically tinctured episode as that of Gen. vi., 1-8, and the like? Dr. Briggs probably means that we avoid the necessity of regarding the story of Sinai and the wilderness wanderings, and also some other things, such as the "tent of meeting" and the paraphernalia of the Levitical ritual as a *mere* idealizing fiction of post-exilic legislators. This may be very true, but it is a very different thing from establishing the historical validity of all the representations. We are here in the region of the more and the less, not yet in the clear light of history, but among the half-lights of legend and tradition. In one passage the author compares the composition of the Pentateuch to modern harmonies of the gospels, the difference being, according to him, that the "narratives of the Pentateuch have been compacted by a series of inspired redactors; whereas the gospels have to be harmonized by uninspired teachers in the church." Here, as in one or two other places, he abandons the field of pure criticism and speaks in the rhetoric of the Presbyterian divine; the priest's robe clogs the steps of the scholar.

The book is designed for the general public. The more technical points are discussed separately in an appendix. We heartily commend this volume as likely to broaden sympathy, to give new zest in the study of the Old Testament, and to aid in the understanding of one of the most interesting of present day problems.

"A Country Muse," by Norman R. Gale.

Mr. Gale's verses are charmingly fresh, natural, and unstudied, often recalling the careless grace of writers like Herrick and Suckling. He even employs the vocabulary and what may be called the stock in trade of the early pastoral poets. He sings of Cupids and Clorindas, Doras and Lauras, lilacs and cherries, trilling larks and tripping milkmaids, and brooks where village damsels bathe unseen, save by the peeping thrush, who flies right off to Mr. Gale and "pipes the scene in song." These blooming country girls in their homespun gowns are clearly very attractive to the poet, who asks his readers' indulgence for the simple tastes of his "rustic muse." The genuineness of his love for things rural seems well attested. Poets, indeed, are good at feigning, and the "Laura" of the following verses may be only a younger cousin of Mrs. Harris:

JUNE IN LONDON.

(With pupils.)

Books and heat, the dullard mind
Reeling under Cicero;
London landscape, roof and blind
Blacker e'en than London snow;
Pupils coming all day long,
All my young the thought that she,
Sha I love, my joy and song,
Dreams by day and night of me.
Ah, might I gather a rose with its dew
For her heart on this bright June morning!

Doric of the roughest mold
Planned to make a Master sour;
Thirty lines of Virgil's gold
Slowly melting in an hour!
Ovid's ingots and the gems
Horace polished for our eyes
In a maze of roots and stems,
Hurdy-gurdies, cabmen's cries.
Ah, might I gather a rose in its dew
For her heart on this bright June morning!

Envious twigs in leafy nook
Catch my love's long tresses fair.
E'en as Grecian branches shook
Down Diana's crown of hair!
While on Cæsar's bridge I stand
Fancy brings (but could they speak!)
Laura's lips, and, faintly tanned,
Peachy glimpses of her cheek!
Ah, might I gather a rose in its dew
For her heart on this bright June morning!

One would hardly suppose, after reading a dozen such poems as the one next quoted, that Mr. Gale was a bachelor of 30, "bashful and shy as a girl in her teens."

SPRING.

All the lanes are lyric,
All the bushes sung;
You are at your kissing,
Spring!

Romping with thy children
Do not fail to bring
Mary to the haystack,
Spring!

Froth upon her fingers,
Bosom for a king,
Speed her from the milking,
Spring!

"The Shaded Pool," "To a Young Lady in Excuse," "To a Whitethroat," "A Budding Maid," and "Last Words" are clear and characteristic expressions of varying but related moods, a scorn of shame and conventionalities being latent in all. Here, however, is the gem of the whole collection:

A PASTORAL.

Along the lane beside the mead,
Where cowslip gold is in the grass,
I matched the milkmaid's easy speed,
A tall and springing country lass;
But though she had a merry plan
To shield her from my soft replies,
Love played at Catch-me-if-you-Can
In Mary's eyes.

A mile or twain from Varley bridge
I plucked a dockleaf for a fan,
And drove away the constant midge.
And cooled her forehead's strip of tan.
But though the maiden would not spare
My hand her pretty finger-kiss,
Love played at Kiss-me-if-you-Dare
On Mary's lips.

And now the village flashed in sight,
And closer came I to her side;
A flush ran down into the white,
The impulse of a pinky tide;
And though her face was turned away,
How much her panting heart confessed!
Love played at Find-me-if-you-May
In Mary's breast.

(New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Electrical Papers" by Oliver Heaviside.

One who opens this complete collection of Heaviside's writings is forcibly reminded of the inscription on the Greek temple, "Let no one without geometry enter here," except that for geometry we must substitute literal mathematics. We wish that for the encouragement of the—let us say the American—electrician the opening remarks of one of the later chapters had been put on the title page. These remarks are as follows: "Earnest students, if they will not or cannot learn the mathematical methods, need not therefore be discouraged, for the name of Faraday will shine forth to the end of time as a beacon of hope and encouragement to them. He was no mathematician, yet achieved results apparently only attainable by such methods."

Mr. Heaviside's work during the last twenty years has been entirely devoted to the mathematical treatment of electrical and magnetic problems. A student of Clerk Maxwell, he has followed in his footsteps and pressed forward from the point where Maxwell stopped. He has been the vindicator of the algebraic solution of all phenomena, and has proved his case beyond a doubt. No experimental processes would have led to the conclusions demonstrated by this method, although the results thus reached must of course be verified in the laboratory. Mr. Heaviside's work is of such a character that even an outline of it would be out of place in a brief review like the present. To follow his investigations requires a complete knowledge of modern mathematics—a subject which in this country is greatly undervalued. Our engineering schools are for the most part too practical. The advantages of a sound theoretical training seem not to be appreciated, and everything is sacrificed to gain a proficiency in science which "pays" in a pecuniary sense alone.

The works of Oliver Heaviside, it is safe to say, will be more studied when the march of electrical progress has been retarded for want perhaps of new fields to conquer. The student of the present edition will find that the text is made as clear as good type and excellent paper can make it. (New York: Macmillan & Co. 2 vols.)

Brief Mention.

The idea underlying the story of "Commander Mendoza," by Juan Valera, is the familiar one of the persistence of human nature. It cannot be denied that the lesson has been far better taught before, and indeed most modern expositions of the theme are but pale reflections of Shakspeare's immortal drama, "Measure for Measure." The author has been most successful in his portrait of Doña Blanca de Solis, which is a powerful psychological study. This wretched woman, a devout shrew, who passes for a paragon of virtue, has "trips in her time," and is all the more severe in her judgment of others. Believing that the sins of the fathers must be visited upon the children, she takes care that her own daughter shall expiate to the full the crime of her origin. Yet she can hardly be called a hypocrite: if she makes others suffer she suffers herself; she is honestly ignorant that self-love has perverted her very conscience, or that her theory of religion is vitally unsound. She has devised a charming scheme for sacrificing her daughter's happiness, restoring an estate to the rightful owner, and preserving her own reputation untarnished. If her daughter Clara is made wretched for life, let her console herself with the reflection that worldly joys are worthless and fleeting, and that self-surrender is the one thing needful. When Commander Mendoza, who is Clara's real father, sacrifices the whole of his fortune in order to rescue the girl from a hateful marriage or a convent, Doña Blanca will not accept the offer; nay, she will scarcely allow that it springs from a noble sentiment, since Mendoza is a deist. It is the author's chief merit that he has made his readers pity even this unnatural and self deluded mother. In the matter of style the book is curiously old-fashioned. Where in a modern romance the dialogue would be couched in terse, animated, picturesque phrases we find in "Commander Mendoza" a series of harangues, formal and rhetorical as a set debate, and explaining in a hundred words what Sancho Panza would have made clear in ten. The bigotry and morbid religiosity of the Spanish character are displayed in strong relief, but Father Jacinto's honesty and good sense are equally unmistakable. In Spain it would seem to be quite the proper thing for a girl to marry her uncle. Two such marriages are mooted in this story and one of them is about to take place at its close. On the first page a typographical error postdates the hero's birth by thirty years. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

"A Soldier's Secret" and "An Army Portia," by Capt. Charles King. Each of these capital stories is cleverly constructed and thoroughly interesting. "A Soldier's Secret" relates some stirring incidents of the Sioux campaign of 1890 in the Bad Lands of Dakota, and makes the reader acquainted with the splendid fellows who compose the field and staff of the gallant Twelfth. Maj. Berrien, in particular, will be sure to increase his well-earned popularity. There is no fighting in "An Army Portia," the plot of which is suggested by the title. Lying charges are preferred against a young officer and are supported by forgery and false witness. The accused man is triumphantly acquitted, thanks to the quick eyes and friendly efforts of a young lady who needs no learned Bellario to prompt her. In both stories the author lashes with just indignation that section of the press which is always ready to speak ill of the army. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.)

"A Comedy of an Elopement," by Christian Reid. Fanny Berrier has promised to elope with Lenox Kyrle, but when away from his masterful presence she remembers that Meredith, her other suitor, is a richer man, and so stays prudently at home. Afraid to trust herself in her lover's sight, she persuades her dependent cousin Aimée, a girl of 15, to go at midnight to the trysting place in her stead. Kyrle recognizes Fanny's selfishness in compromising the young girl, and his feelings undergo a sudden change. Meanwhile Aimée has been seen at the rendezvous by Meredith, who mistakes her for Fanny, and that circumspect young lady is compelled by the instinct of self-preservation to have recourse to duplicity. She marries her man, but five years later the Nemesis of falsehood overtakes her. Nemesis lets her off easily on the whole, and Fanny makes amends to Kyrle by helping him to elope with Aimée, who is now a beautiful heiress surrounded by a troop of kinsfolk. Some of the situations are amusing, and the story would lend itself well to dramatization for the amateur stage. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

"Electricity and Magnetism," by Edwin J. Houston, M. Prof. Houston of the Central High School of Philadelphia has begun a series of advanced "Primers" for very unadvanced students of electricity. His latest book seems to be hardly up to the requirements of high school work. In fact, the field of elementary electricity has been so fully covered by various writers that each new primary text-book amounts practically to a reprint of its predecessors. Still, each addition to the number of books on electricity finds some new readers and thus helps to bring about the time when every one will know at least the elements of the science; the time when people will cease to say, "But, really, I suppose no one knows anything about electricity after all." (New York: The W. J. Johnston Company.)

"Gentleman Upcott's Daughter," by Tom Cobbleigh, is a recent and delightful issue in the "Unknown Library." It is a story of English rural life, the scene of which is laid in the southern part of Somersetshire—the Summer Land—subjoining Mr. Thomas Hardy's County of Dorset. Unlike Mr. Hardy the author has not disguised the local names, while in respect of speech, manners, and what for want of a better term is called the "atmosphere" of the piece his book is as true to life as "Under the Greenwood Tree." The dialect, which differs in some details from that of Dorsetshire, may puzzle the American reader somewhat, and a few marginal notes would have supplied a want. The story can hardly be said to have a plot, so simple and natural is the succession of incidents it relates. Sweet, truthful, with a touch of gentle humor, this lovely idyll presents an admirable study of the primitive, hearty, slow-going Somerset folk. The author's name is new to us, but he is certainly a charming and talented writer. (New York: Cassell Publishing company. 50 cents.)

"Charles Darwin," by Francis Darwin. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.) This is a convenient abridgment of the "Life and Letters of Charles Darwin," with some additional matter. For the general reader the book supplies about all the information he requires concerning the patient, simple-minded, modest worker who modified so profoundly the scientific thought of his day. On this point he has himself remarked: "It has sometimes been said that the success of the 'Origin' proved that 'the subject was in the air,' or that 'men's minds were prepared for it.' I do not think that this is strictly true, for I occasionally sounded not a few naturalists, and never happened to come across a single one who seemed to doubt about the permanence of species. I tried once or twice to explain to able men what I meant by natural selection, but signally failed. What I believe was strictly true is that innumerable well observed facts were stored in the minds of naturalists ready to take their proper places as soon as any theory which would receive them was sufficiently explained." The autobiographical chapter and the chapter on Darwin's religious views are exceptionally interesting. Darwin's letter to Dr. Asa Gray well explains his position in regard to what is called the argument from design. "One word more on 'designed laws' and 'undesigned results.' I see a bird which I want for food, take my gun and kill it. I do this designedly. An innocent and good man stands under a tree and is killed by a flash of lightning. Do you believe God designedly killed this man? I can't, and don't. If you believe so, do you believe that when a swallow snaps up a gnat that God designed that that particular swallow should snap up that particular gnat at that particular instant? I believe that the man and the gnat are in the same predicament. If the death of neither man nor gnat are designed, I see no good reason to believe that their first birth or production should be necessarily designed." Next in interest to these two chapters are the reminiscences of Darwin's home life which Mr. Francis Darwin has contributed. Lovers of telling repartee will turn with pleasure to the account of the British Association meeting of 1860, when Bishop Wilberforce, in the course of a flashy address directed against the "Origin of Species," asked Prof. Huxley whether he claimed descent from an ape through his grandfather or his grandmother? Huxley made an eloquent and effective reply, of which the most famous passage was substantially as follows: "I asserted, and I repeat, that a man has no reason to be ashamed of having an ape for his grandfather. If there were an ancestor whom I should feel shame in recalling it would be a man, a man of restless and versatile intellect, who, not content with an equivocal success in his own sphere of activity, plunges into scientific questions with which he has no real acquaintance, only to obscure them by an aimless rhetoric and distract the attention of his hearers from the real point at issue by eloquent digressions and skilled appeals to religious prejudice." Nowadays the tone of controversy has changed, but the foregoing description is still applicable in certain quarters.

Literary Notes.

Five hundred unpublished letters of Voltaire have recently been found at Bessinges, near Geneva. They will be published as soon as possible.

The April number of the *Century* will contain an article on the trial of the Chicago Anarchists, written by the judge who presided at the trial.

The authorized life of James G. Blaine will be written by Gail Hamilton and published by the Henry Bill Publishing company of Norwich, Conn.

Mr. Arthur Waugh, author of a critical monograph on Tennyson, will succeed Mrs. L. B. Walford as London correspondent of the *Critic*. The *Critic* will hereafter contain a weekly letter from Chicago, written by Miss Lucy Monroe, sister of the poet.

Douglas Campbell, the author of that much-discussed book, "The Puritan in Holland, England, and America," died a few days ago at Schenectady, N. Y. It is unfortunate that Mr. Campbell did not live to complete the promised sequel to his book.

A typographical error in the review of Prof. Shaler's book on "The Interpretation of Nature," which appeared in THE TRIBUNE last week, demands correction. Our reviewer was made to say that "the most noteworthy feature of this circuition is its moderation." For *circuition* read *sirenikon*.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are about to publish "The Story of Malta," by M. M. Ballou; "Tools and the Man," by Dr. Washington Gladden; "Socialism and the American Spirit," by N. P. Gillman, author of "Profit-Sharing"; and "The Gospel of Paul," by Prof. C. C. Everett, dean of the Harvard Divinity School.

Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. have nearly ready "The Independent Treasury System of the United States," by Prof. David Kinley of the University of Wisconsin. This will be the initial volume of the "Library of Economics and Politics," edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely. The same publishers have in press "Philanthropy and Social Progress," seven essays delivered by Bernard Bosanquet and others before the School of Applied Ethics at Plymouth, Mass.

The Cassell Publishing company will shortly issue the following novels: "His Letters," by Julien Gordon (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger), author of "Marionettes"; "Tiny Luttrell," a story of Australian life, by E. W. Hornung; "A Study in Temptation," by John Oliver Hobbs, author of "Some Emotions and a Moral"; "The Last Tenant," by B. L. Farjeon; and "The Revolution in Tanner's Lane," by Reuben Shapcott, author of "The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford."

Forthcoming publications of the University Faculty of Political Science, Columbia College, New York, include "The Economics of the Russian Village," by I. A. Hourwich; "Bankruptcy, a Study in Comparative Legislation," by Samuel W. Dunscomb Jr.; "Special Assessments," by Victor S. Rosewater; "History of Election Laws in the American Colonies," by Cortlandt F. Bishop; "The Inheritance Tax," by Max West; and "The Financial History of Virginia," by W. Z. Ripley.

Books Received.

TROPICAL AMERICA. By Isaac N. Ford. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE CAXTONS. By Edward Bulwer Lytton. Two vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

BARBERINE, AND OTHER COMEDIES. By Alfred de Musset. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel & Co.

MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES. By Burnet Landreth. New York: Orange Judd company.

CARLSBAD: A MEDICO-PRACTICAL GUIDE. By Emil Klein, M. D., Ph. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IN SPIRIT AND IN TRUTH. Essays by younger ministers of the Unitarian Church. Boston: George H. Ellis.

WERNER'S READINGS AND RECITATIONS. No. 10. Compiled by Caroline B. Le Row. New York: Edgar S. Werner.

THE RAG-PICKER OF PARIS. By Felix Pyat. Translated by Benjamin R. Tucker. New York: Worlington company.

DER NEFFE ALS ONKEL. By Friedrich von Schiller. Edited with notes by H. S. Beresford-Webb. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

ART FOR ART'S SAKE. By John C. Van Dyke, L. H. D., author of "Principles of Art," etc. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

RUMINATIONS, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Paul Siegvolk, author of "A Bundle of Papers," etc. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

CHRONICLES OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. In twelve cantos. By Margaret Dixon. New edition. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE BEAUTY SPOT, AND OTHER STORIES. By Alfred de Musset. Translated by Kendall Warren. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel & Co.

CIVILIZATION'S INFERNO. By B. O. Flower, author of "Lessons Learned from Other Lives," etc. Boston: Arena Publishing company.

THE FIRST FOUR VOYAGES OF AMERIGO VESPUCCI. Reproduced in fac-simile with Translation, Introduction, Map, etc. London: Bernard Quaritch.

THE GERM-PLASM. By August Weismann. Translated by W. Newton Parker, Ph. D., and Harriet Rönnfeldt, B. Sc. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

LOUIS AGASSIZ: HIS LIFE AND WORK. By Charles Frederick Holder, LL. D., author of "Living Lights," etc. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE GENESIS OF ART-FORM. By George Lansing Raymond, L. H. D., author of "Poetry as a Representative Art," etc. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

HARIOT'S NARRATIVE OF THE FIRST PLANTATION OF VIRGINIA IN 1585. Reprinted from the edition of 1590, with De Bry's engravings. London: Bernard Quaritch.

THE LATIN LETTER OF COLUMBUS PRINTED IN 1493, AND ANNOUNCING THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. Reproduced in fac-simile, with a preface. London: Bernard Quaritch.

THE SPANISH LETTER OF COLUMBUS WRITTEN BY HIM TO ANNOUNCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. Reproduced in fac-simile from the unique copy of the original edition. With a Translation and Introduction. London: Bernard Quaritch.

Mail Pouch and Valuable Contents Missing.

AKRON, O., March 17.—A mail pouch and valuable contents, including drafts amounting to $16,000, which is supposed to have left Akron on or about Feb. 23, has mysteriously disappeared while in transit between this city and Pittsburg. Postoffice officials and railroad companies are both apparently unable to throw any light on the disappearance, though an inspector has been at work for the last week on the case.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S
NEW BOOKS.

Tools and the Man.
A book of great importance and interest, discussing Property and Industry under the Christian Law—including Labor, Competition, Co-operation, and Socialism—by Rev. Dr. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, author of "Applied Christianity," "The Lord's Prayer," and "Who Wrote the Bible." $1.25.

The Story of Malta.
A graphic account of this famous island by MATURIN M. BALLOU, author of "Equatorial America," "Due West," etc., who made a long visit to the island, studied carefully on the spot the many interesting features of its history, and now tells the engaging story. $1.50.

Socialism and the American Spirit.
By NICHOLAS PAINE GILMAN. A fresh and interesting discussion by the author of "Profit-Sharing Between Employer and Employee" of phases of socialism not often treated; it may be called "The American Answer to Socialism." Crown 8vo, $1.50.

A Satchel Guide
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CONDITION OF TRADE.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S WEEKLY REVIEW OF BUSINESS.

Distribution of Goods Continues Large for the Season Despite a Number of Drawbacks—Storms and Severe Cold Cause Much of the Monetary Pressure—Demand for Loans Is Large—Exports Compared—Weekly Review of Wall Street—Returns of the Clearing-Houses.

NEW YORK, March 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Distribution of goods continues large for the season in spite of extraordinary weather, some failures, and a tight money market. Storms and severe cold have retarded trading and collections throughout a large part of the country and doubtless cause much of the monetary pressure, though a larger part is due to the great excess of imports over exports. Europe is not shipping products from the country as usual nor lending money as much as usual to carry products here until they are needed, and accumulated stocks at commercial centers, with slow collections in the country, make the demand for money unusually large. Then natural results of the great Reading collapse are seen in some failures at Philadelphia and a more cautious spirit among lenders. Money is not, as usual, tight only on call or for speculation, but there has been greater difficulty here than for many years past in effecting commercial loans. In spite of all these things confidence is unabated and business is remarkably large, with some signs of improvement.

Exports of breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, cattle, and oil in February were but $40,982,831, against $66,304,712 last year, which, with the increase of nearly $8,000,000 in imports at New York, indicates a probable excess of imports in that month of about $15,000,000, against an excess of exports in the same month last year of $21,000,000. Exports in March also have been small at New York, $4,540,000 less for two weeks than last year. Speculation in products has been naturally depressed, cotton being at one time a quarter and now 3-16 lower than a week ago, with sales of over 1,200,000 bales. Wheat is 2¼c lower, with sales of 36,000,000 bushels, the government report of 135,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands, besides 79,000,000 bushels in visible supply, making it clear that a great surplus would have to be carried over next July. Receipts at the West continue heavy, 1,700,000 bushels in four days this week, against less than 400,000 exported. Corn is nearly a cent lower and pork products have declined a little. Yet the enormous strength of speculative combinations to uphold prices still prevents free movements of products abroad.

State of Trade in the Cities.

Bessemer products are stronger than usual at Pittsburg, hardware is more active, and coke improves. At Cleveland trade is fair, at Cincinnati whisky is quiet, but tobacco quiet and firm. At Indianapolis money is close. Trade at Detroit is equal to last year's, and in lumber heavy. Chicago reports great demand in farming regions, and active trade in merchandise with satisfactory orders. Storms interrupt at Milwaukee, but at St. Louis trade is heavy, especially with the Southwest, while lead is strong, but flour mills are running half time. Cattle receipts at Kansas City are liberal, the tone at Omaha is sanguine, and collections are improved at St. Joseph. No improvement as yet at St. Paul, but trade at Denver and Little Rock is fair, at Nashville good, and at Montgomery and Atlanta fair. At Columbus collections are slow and money tight; at Mobile business is good. At New Orleans sugar is dull and rice not improved, with money firm but in ample supply. The iron industry shows improvement. Prices are steady, though extremely low, with less pressure to realize, and a little more demand is seen for bar and plate iron and steel, while structural works are well employed, though not at better prices. Copper is steady. Lead firm at 3.9c, but tin ¼c lower. The shoe business is large. Cattle receipts at the West are smaller, and bad weather and strikes, or fears of strikes, affect all railway movements to some extent.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 220, as compared with totals of 225 last week. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 240.

Business Received by "Bradstreet's."

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: The general trend of prices is downward. Cotton has been down ⅝c on prolongation of the English strike and liquidation of holders who felt the squeeze in money, but later in the week it recovered ¼c. Corn is no worse off. Foreign trade in the United States for seven months ended Jan. 31 was 5 per cent less in value than in a like portion of 1891-'92, owing to a decrease in the value of exports, amounting to nearly 20 per cent, while importations both free and dutiable increased only 15 per cent. The falling off in values of domestic exports is more than accounted for by decreases in values in breadstuffs, cotton, and other agricultural produce sent abroad.

The movement in cotton goods from Eastern centers is fair, but not as active as it has been. Sales of print cloths for forward delivery cover the year, and mills are supplied with orders to keep them busy for months. Trade in prints is moderate, but that in ginghams is fair.

The surprising strength of the price of wheat in the face of the most bearish statistics ever reported at a like season of the year is a tribute to the ability of the bull clique at Chicago, aided by the enormous short interest there. Stocks of wheat available here and abroad leave no doubt that the world's reserves July 1 next will be heavy. The United States is evidently able to export 6,000,000 bushels of wheat each week, flour included, for the remainder of the crop year if required, whereas the average weekly exports are hardly more than 3,000,000 bushels. This week the total sent abroad (both coasts) is 2,886,000 bushels, compared with 3,894,000 bushels last week, 3,818,000 bushels in the week a year ago, and 2,733,000 bushels two years ago.

DEFICIENCY IN COTTON CROP.

Secretary Hester's Weekly New Orleans Report Shows It to Be Large.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange report issued today was lighter than expected, the drop for the week being 50 per cent under the seven days ending March 17 last year and 31 per cent under the same time year before last. The total for the week is 58,921 bales less than the movement from March 11 to 17 inclusive last year, and 26,587 less than during the same dates year before last and the deficit in amount brought into sight for the first seventeen days of March is 118,581 compared with the same time last year, and 75,444 compared with the year before. This brings the total deficiency for the nineteen days of the season ending this evening to 2,329,136 less than the movement for the same number of days last season and 1,796,138 less than the season before. The total brought into sight during the last seven days has been 58,833, against 117,454 from March 11 to 17 inclusive last year and 85,120 the year before, while the aggregate for the first seventeen days of March is 163,287, against 281,868 and 238,731. The total marketed from Sept. 1 to date is 5,909,678, against 8,238,813 and 7,699,014 for last year and the year before respectively.

From this time on last year the amount of cotton brought into sight was 796,567 bales and the year before last 953,583. In other words, after this date last year 8 83-100 per cent of the crop was marketed, and the year before last 8.8. The movement since Sept. 1 shows receipts at all United States ports 4,423,465, against 6,339,072 last year and 6,047,997 the year before. Overland across the Mississippi, Ohio, and Potomac Rivers to Northern mills and Canada 743,429, against 1,068,030 and 909,674. Interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year are 283,022, against 386,539 and 336,555; Southern mill takings, 459,780, against 445,151 and 404,794. Northern spinners have taken during the last week, 42,423 bales less than last year, making a decrease in their takings of 399,313 for the season to date.

Foreign exports for the week have been 55,546 bales, against 85,778 last year, making the total for the season 3,256,971, against 4,615,463 last year, or a decrease of 1,358,492. The total takings of American mills north and south and Canada thus far for the season have been 1,919,573, against 2,301,858 last year. These include 1,143,337 by northern spinners, against 1,335,650. Stocks at seaport cities and the twenty-nine leading southern interior centers have decreased during the last week 33,602 bales, against a decrease during the corresponding period last year of 46,733, and are now 33,080 smaller than at this date in 1892. Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far of the new crop, the supply to date is 6,442,627, against 8,517,188 the same time last year.

RETURNS OF THE CLEARING HOUSES.

Chicago Still Holds Second Place, Being $3,000,000 Above Boston.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The following table compiled by *Bradstreet's* gives the clearing-house returns for the week ending March 16, 1893, and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Clearing-houses.	*Clearings.*	*Inc.*	*Dec.*
New York	$ 734,965,157	....	....
Chicago	100,651,299	8.7	....
Boston, Mass.	97,447,738	5.4	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	66,539,696	....	6.7
St. Louis, Mo.	25,190,487	9.3	....
San Francisco, Cal.	14,339,546	....	7.7
Baltimore, Md.	14,234,483	....	5.7
Pittsburg, Pa.	12,932,304	....	3.8
Cincinnati, O.	14,091,900	....	....
Kansas City, Mo.	10,316,144	22.6	....
New Orleans, La.	11,607,895	....	2.4
Minneapolis, Minn.	6,443,138	....	7.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	7,894,045	5.4	....
Louisville, Ky.	7,566,958	17.7	....
Detroit, Mich.	7,515,218	15.6	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	8,504,047	39.5	....
Cleveland, O.	6,134,957	15.8	....
Omaha, Neb.	6,681,789	4.3	....
Providence, R. I.	5,398,400	6.4	....
Denver, Colo.	5,511,779	11.6	....
St. Paul, Minn.	4,491,514	....	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	3,815,393	12.1	....
Columbus, O.	3,575,530	7.7	....
Houston, Tex.	6,239,458	66.7	....
Memphis, Tenn.	2,364,695	....	42.5
Richmond, Va.	2,506,678	16.0	....
Hartford, Conn.	2,140,485	18.5	....
Portland, Ore.	1,877,115	8.8	....
Washington, D. C.	2,564,105	36.5	....
Dallas, Tex.	2,202,222	7.2	....
Peoria, Ill.	1,713,500	5.0	....
Nashville, Tenn.	1,794,365	4.6	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1,230,108	....	23.8
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,981,474	7.7	....
Duluth, Minn.	2,406,085	34.5	....
Rochester, N. Y.	1,400,684	....	3.0
Atlanta, Ga.	1,206,454	....	6.6
New Haven, Conn.	1,417,967	7.9	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,574,000	....	2.1
Worcester, Mass.	1,264,591	....	3.5
Portland, Me.	1,131,376	....	....
Fort Worth, Tex.	1,008,711	24.3	....
Seattle, Wash.	1,323,728	26.3	....
Sioux City, Ia.	1,383,186	43.5	....
Waco, Tex.	1,515,620	16.6	....
Des Moines, Ia.	1,106,374	36.7	....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,051,745	23.6	....
Norfolk, Va.	929,023	2.3	....
Syracuse, N. Y.	949,620	....	6.8
Wilmington, Del.	899,514	7.6	....
Tacoma, Wash.	983,609	....	2.6
Lowell, Mass.	649,761	....	18.9
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,111,548	21.3	....
Lincoln, Neb.	991,238	....	5.1
Wichita, Kas.	514,718	....	10.1
Birmingham, Ala.	452,573	....	18.3
Lexington, Ky.	434,858	3.4	....
New Bedford, Mass.	414,370	....	15.0
Topeka, Kas.	394,768	10.3	....
Binghamton, N. Y.	252,300	4.1	....
Savannah, Ga.	1,998,160	31.1	....
Helena, Mont.	976,932	....	....
Spokane, Wash.	844,746	....	....
Saginaw, Mich.	337,940	....	....
Jacksonville	584,316	....	....
Great Falls	281,083	....	....
Emporia, Kas.	60,200	....	....
Fall River, Mass.	766,092	....	....
Albuquerque, N. M.	79,430	....	....
Charleston	1,220,966	....	....
Sioux Falls	238,565	....	....
Akron, O.	245,419	....	....
Springfield, O.	245,308	....	....
Bay City	347,503	....	....
Columbus, Ga.	268,340	....	....
Galveston	6,594,971	38.3	....
Total	$1,231,454,629	2.1	....
Cities excluding New York	496,586,443	4.4	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 11,888,608	23.0	....
Toronto	6,435,397	8.0	....
Halifax	1,017,303	3.3	....
Hamilton	671,501	11.5	....
Total	$ 19,982,899	18.2	....

*Last week's totals.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF WALL STREET.

Liquidation and Increased Selling Supply the Chief Basis of Activity.

NEW YORK, March 17.—*Bradstreet's* weekly Wall street review will tomorrow say: "Liquidation, attended by increased selling for the short side of the account, supplied the chief basis for activity in this week's market. Financial stringency, with high rates and uncertainty regarding the outcome of the present complications, have been fatal to speculation and produce a waiting disposition not unmixed with more or less apprehension. The clearing away of weak accounts, which has now been in progress for some time past, has, however, left the market in the hands of strong interests while the steady and in some instances excessive declines have reduced values to a basis which reduces the danger of further liquidation. The latter process has, nevertheless, continued with some violence in particular instances, sugar being the most conspicuous example in this week's market, its decline having an unfavorable influence on the whole list. At the same time the short selling assumed such proportions that in the absence of any new distinctly unfavorable developments the way was prepared for a rally of some extent, which enlivened the market during the last two days, although it cannot be said that the movement indicated the development of any buying for long account. Money was the chief object of attention. Wall street seems to be adjusting itself to the change of conditions involved in the curtailment of supplies of loanable funds."

HOPE DAWNS FOR WEARY HOUSEWIVES.

Mrs. Judd Evolves a Plan to Straighten Out Tangled Domestic Strands.

Mrs. Isabelle Judd is endeavoring to establish a kind of Mecca for weary and despondent housekeepers, where for a nominal sum a disorganized household may be made good and the domestic wheels kept well oiled and in running order. Mrs. Judd lives at No. 304 Webster avenue, and here as a partial commencement of her plan, or plans: She has established a laundry where, as she expresses it, "For good pay perfect work shall be given." She is a lady both by birth and education, and her theory is that a lady is far better fitted to manage any establishment than those of fewer advantages. In a talk with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday Mrs. Judd told of the aims and objects of her work.

"My idea is to help both the mistress and servant, and both in a practical manner. When one of the latter comes to me for work I take her on trial for two weeks with the understanding that if her work is good she shall receive the wages she demands, which in most cases is large. If on the contrary she is inefficient I give her the opportunity of remaining with me at small wages and receiving in return the best of instruction. As they advance they are paid in proportion, and if they wish I will see that they secure good homes.

"On the other hand, when the mistress of a household is undergoing a period of disorganization, which unfortunately does occur even in the best regulated families, I expect to fill a long-needed want. I will go to any house, with one, two, or more assistants, sweep, dust, scrub, wash, iron, and bake, and in fact do any of the thousand and one things that may be needed to put the household in order. I will also go to any house for one or more days and instruct the servant or servants in any branch of domestic service, as I consider one day's teaching in an ordinary kitchen equal to three months in a cooking-school."

When asked if her rather utopian views could be made to yield pecuniary results, Mrs. Judd smiled and said: "They must, and I think they will. I have a contract for the summer for the largest retail establishment on State street to wash and iron for its tea-room 5,000 napkins and several hundred table cloths a day; they will all be done by hand and they will be done well, too."

Gen. Smith's Condition Improved.

FREEPORT, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—Gen. John C. Smith of Chicago, who was taken suddenly ill while attending the twenty-fifth annual rendezvous of Freeport Consistory, is somewhat better tonight. Mrs. Smith and son arrived in Freeport this afternoon. Gen. Smith's condition is not considered alarming.

Collapse of a Minnesota Elevator.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 17.—[Special.]—The National Elevator at Wheaton, Minn., the largest in the place, suddenly collapsed today and about 50,000 bushels of wheat were spread out over the ground. Fortunately no one was in or near the building when the collapse occurred. The loss is heavy.

Mr. George W. Lyon of Lyon, Potter & Co. left Friday last for the East to select a stock of pianos for the private exhibit which the great piano house expects to make during the coming summer. The stock of Steinway & Sons' pianos will be exceptionally complete with a grand display of fine grands as well as the latest styles of their upright pianos.

TORRENS LAW SCORED

A. M. PENCE CRITICISES A PENDING LEGISLATIVE MEASURE.

In a Letter to Speaker Crafts He Says the Proposed Act Changes the Whole Body of the Real Estate Law—The Recorder Made a Judge from Whose Decisions There Is No Appeal—Statutes of Limitations, Descent, Conveyancing, Wills, and Evidence Wiped Out.

A. M. Pence has written a letter to Speaker Crafts of the Illinois House of Representatives protesting against the Torrens real estate bill —so called—which has been introduced in the Legislature. The letter follows:

To the Hon. Clayton E. Crafts, Speaker of the House of Representatives: The public is not aware that there is now pending in the Legislature a proposition of more far reaching consequences than any ever made in the State of Illinois—a proposition which, if accepted, will change our whole body of real estate law, and all its incidents. It is not immediate to bring the matter before the Legislature, but it should not be accepted until the public has the opportunity of considering it. Its effect cannot be properly understood until it is sufficiently discussed by those having full knowledge of the subject. Our present real estate law is the growth of centuries. It has been developed and shaped by many hands and heads, and whatever its provisions are today, they are the result of the largest discussion and consideration by the ablest men of the past, the sages of the law. There are undoubtedly existing today some among us who believe that they have the capacity by a single stroke of the pen to establish a perfect system of laws upon any subject. Those who have some knowledge of the matter know it cannot be done, that law is a growth and evolution, and that the growth of three or four centuries cannot be destroyed at the will of any one, and something entirely new be put in its place without the greatest danger and confusion.

Speaking of two small changes made by the statute of New York in the law of perpetuities Mr. Gray, in his work upon that subject, says: Sec. 750. "The joint effect of these two causes is that in no civilized country is the making of a will so delicate an operation and so likely to fail of success as in New York. Before the passage of the revised statutes there seems to have been but one case before the courts in that State in which the remoteness of a limitation was called in issue, and that presented only a single question of construction. Since the passage of the revised statutes there have been over 170 reported cases on questions of remoteness. They are given in a note. This enormous amount of litigation is perhaps as striking an illustration as could be found of the dangers attending radical legislation. Such legislation is sometimes necessary, but it is not the simple work those engaged in it often suppose."

May Not Be So Simple.

It may be that the proposed change is not the simple work its proponents seem to think. Let us examine it.

It proposes to violate the Constitution by making a judge out of a recorder of deeds in a manner unknown to its provision. A person authorized to hear and determine exercises judicial functions. The law is clearly unconstitutional. It proposes also to confer jurisdiction upon such new judge without the right of a rehearing or of an appeal. It proposes to confer the power upon him to hear and determine cases without notifying the parties in interest and behind their backs. It confers upon such new judge the office of counsel for both parties as well as the power to investigate and determine. It constitutes the most powerful court known in any civilized nation. A court which cannot grant a rehearing of its own order—a court that cannot grant an appeal. It is a court of first instance and also an appellate and supreme court, all in one.

Not only this, it proposes new rules of evidence, or rather it abolishes all rules of evidence, and confers upon each Recorder the right to determine a case upon any kind of evidence, hearsay, affidavits, abstracts, a bank book, or upon anything whatever which may seem in the judgment of the Recorder as tending to prove the title. Such evidence may be perfectly worthless according to the common rules of evidence of the past. He is controlled by nothing, and there is no appeal. Is the property of any citizen to be placed beyond his control without a hearing? It is true that Sec. 16 confers upon the right applicant to withdraw the evidence, including abstracts of title, which would seem to indicate that abstracts of title would probably be considered the best evidence of a title. Such being the inference, it seems that every man who desires to come under this law must furnish to the Recorder an abstract of title, and if this be so, it would look like a neat little corner created for the benefit of the abstract men. It was not so intended, I am sure, but such is the effect.

There are some innocent people who suppose that there should be no real distinction between real estate and personal property, and that the one should be transferred as readily as the other. But when it is remembered that personal property for the most part is consumed in using, such as food products, machinery, and clothing, etc., and that there need be no provision for different kinds of estate therein, it is at the same time forgotten that real estate cannot be consumed, but lasts forever; that it is capable of being divided up into various kinds of estates, such as tenancy for years, a life estate, a vested remainder, a contingent remainder, a fee simple and a base or conditional fee, an executory device, a conditional limitation, and many others, and is being capable of such divisions, and persons being many who desire to make such divisions either by will or deed, complications will at once arise.

Specialists Are Necessary.

In order to pass upon these questions intelligently it has been found that specialists become necessary, and that the ordinary layman is incapable of understanding what it has taken centuries to develop. And this, too, is the result of the complex civilization. Only a few persons can make a steam engine or paint a picture. So only a few can keep pace with the complex results of the law, and it is impossible to simplify the matter on account of the very nature of the subject. In all new countries civilization is simple, and also is the law. What will be sufficient in Australia will not answer the purpose in Chicago.

Reformers will say, why not abolish all these things which are the mere mummery of the lawyers? You may indeed abolish the name, but the thing itself remains and everything in this world must have a name, and you make no progress by taking away one name when another will be invented for the same facts and conditions. You have the thing although you abolish the name. Half a century ago it was imagined by the reformer that all distinction between law and equity could be abolished, and, hence, the name of declaration and bill in chancery were abolished and the name petition was substituted for both. But we all know that the principles of equity jurisprudence were not thereby abolished. The fact could not be changed by depriving it of a name. Not one inch of progress has been made in such a change, but volumes of decisions are the result in the effort to explain the new system.

The worst part of this proposition is that it proposes to establish two systems of real estate alongside of each other.

Wipes Out Limitations.

This act with reference to all lands brought within its operation by implication repeals all or parts of our most important statutes. It repeals by one sweep of the pen four great statutes of limitations—viz.: the twenty years' occupation statute, the seven years' residence statute, the seven years' occupation with payment of taxes, the seven years' payment of taxes on unoccupied land followed by occupation. Will the people of this State say these statutes have no value and must be swept out by this new piece of machinery?

One of the most incopceivable blunders of the proponents is to suppose that all good titles are shown of record. Many perfect titles do not appear of record at all, such title acquired under a statute of limitation; estates by curtesy; estates of dower; estates for years; estates by descent, and so on.

But the Recorder cannot inquire into these outside facts. He is not authorized to do so. How could he send or go all over the world and establish the heirship of persons to an estate when called upon to certify a title, all for the sum of $15. How, unless he is a fit-fledged court with parties before him who will implead each other and take testimony under some established rule, can he ascertain the truth so as to enable him to declare rights and enter judgment? Suppose I have been in possession of a lot for twenty years, or for seven years, with payment of taxes, how can I be divested of my title without notice? Yet this certificate of the Recorder says I am. Or suppose I am an heir at law, am I to lose my inheritance because some skillful swindler obtains a decree behind my back from a Recorder without notice to me? O, but, these gentlemen say, if I find it out within five years I can go into court and fight the swindler, though the decree of the Recorder is prima facie evidence against me. But suppose I do not find out the decree of this new Lord Chancellor, known as the Recorder, within five years, then his decree is conclusive against me. But you will find it out, those simple-minded citizens say, for the Recorder must post it up in the Court-House and advertise the description in some legal advertiser. Now is it supposed that each of the million and a half of people of this city will walk through the Court-House and hunt for this lot periodically, even in case the public knew that such act was required of them, which they would not? Or suppose any of us should meet the technical description of our own property on the street would we recognize it? This proposition of constructive notice after the decree is passed by the Recorder is absurd.

There Would Be No Redress.

But if a party in whom the Recorder establishes a title should sell to a stranger immediately or before the expiration of five years such a purchaser would take a conclusive title and there would be no redress. But after the title is once established, then the Recorder, upon application of the purchaser, etc., gives a certificate of title to the new man, which is conclusive. There remains no remedy.

This lay Recorder is to pass upon trusts, and wills, and documents of the greatest complication, and his decision, based upon his $5 per day examiner's opinion, is absolutely conclusive. It may be an instrument which the wisest lawyers and Judges are in grave doubt about and which can only be determined conclusively by the highest court of the State, and yet this Recorder and his young examiners will pass upon it in half an hour and there is no appeal. Indeed, the party interested in the decision is never notified and can never be heard upon the question.

I wish Messrs. Hurd and Sheldon, the proponents of this bill, who may be the examiners for the Recorder, would answer this question real quick:

A bachelor makes a will prior to 1872, giving his entire estate to a stranger, who is not a relative. He then marries, prior to 1872; then dies, after 1872, leaving his widow but no children, and also leaving brothers and sisters. The will is probated. Where does his estate rest? This is a simple question compared with the many that will be presented to the Recorder, and they are questions also which depend largely upon the ascertainment of the correct facts which do not appear of record, and which the Recorder is incapable of ascertaining. He is not paid enough, even if he were capable, to ascertain the real facts in the case.

And not only does this ex parte adjudication of the Recorder bind adults, it also binds infants and persons under disabilities; although the child is only 1 year old when the decree of the recorder is passed against him, yet if he, or some neglectful guardian, does not make application through ignorance before he is 6 years old he will lose his estate forever. Was there ever such an outrageous piece of legislation proposed in the State of Illinois?

Would Lose His Estate.

Moreover, this bill further provides that a life tenant or trustee must file a counter-claim on behalf of the remainder-man within the five years, though the interest of the remainder-man be contingent, or his right depends upon the death of some one, or it cannot be known who he may be until a certain event happens, as in the case of the W. L. Newberry will. If this notice of counter-claim is not filed he will lose his estate, and yet at the same time such party does not know that he will ever have an interest, or such remainder-man may not yet be born.

And then Sec. 67 of the act provides that creditors of a dead man's estate may lose their lien, and the present laws upon the subject are repealed by implication. This bill attempts to confer upon the administrator power and authority over lands, where there are no debts, and he make distribution thereof. This is unknown in our present law. This bill gives the Probate Court jurisdiction to establish heirship of lands, a power never before given to it, and also to make partition thereof, and direct registration in the Recorder's office. It would seem that the Probate Court is to have a new power never before entertained in this State and especially are powers conferred upon the Probate Court of Cook County which are probably unconstitutional, for its powers are defined in the Constitution, and the power to establish heirship of lands and to make partition thereof is not one of them.

But this bill cuts into so many of the statutes of the State that it can pass the Legislature in case it is passed such a crop of litigation as was never before planted. It uproots these chapters of our statutes on judgment liens, on limitations, on conveyancing, on wills, on descent, on evidence, and repeals large portions of twenty-five other chapters of our Revised Statutes, and it seems so simple a matter to these gentlemen that they do not attempt to refer to any of these great statutes or intimate that they intend to repeal them, if perchance they are aware of the fact.

The Torrens system has only been tried in new countries, where no complications have yet arisen by reason of increased wealth and a complex civilization, where there have been only one or two removes from the government patent. But the proponents of this bill strike out the most important provisions of the Torrens bill, as, for instance, in that bill all parties in interest must be individually notified in advance of the proposed adjudication, and parties must contribute to a guarantee fund to protect parties who suffer loss at the hands of this new court. But these gentlemen do not require notice to the parties in interest, nor do they provide any guarantee fund for those who suffer loss. Those are the only provisions in the Torrens law which make it tolerable, and yet these are stricken out. What madness has seized these gentlemen?

Overturns Every Statute.

I know it is quite the habit to decry the lawyer as a person who is always watching out for his own individual interest, and some will accuse him of being narrow if he does not coincide with the popular view, but in this case how can it be claimed that it is for the individual benefit of the lawyer to oppose this bill when it is absolutely certain to create a crop of litigation, as to which no living man will see the end? If the change of the law on perpetuities in New York has produced 170 cases in the Court of Appeals alone, and which destroys the wills of such men as S. J. Tilden, what must we expect of a law which overturns every statute of the State which in any manner affects real estate titles?

I have not the time to point out the many other absurdities in this law. I will mention only one.

What would this cost the real estate owners of Cook County? There are 2,800,000 lots and parcels of land in Cook County which appear on the assessors' rolls. The cost of a separate abstract for each is something overwhelming.

But there is another view in this connection. Experience shows that one lawyer can only examine on the average one abstract per day, and hence it would take one lawyer 9,500 years to examine all those titles, or it would take 1,000 lawyers nine years and a half to do the same work; but as the act provides that two lawyers shall pass upon each title it would require 2,000 lawyers ten years to do the work allowing for sickness and holidays. This would seem a pretty heavy burden.

The Recorder is allowed only $15 for himself and his two examiners, $5 going to each. At this rate it would cost the people only forty millions of dollars to examine this abstracts exclusive of the cost of abstracts necessary to enable the recorder to determine these titles, which abstracts, by a close estimate, would not cost more than a hundred millions of dollars.

It may be that some will think of it to the interest of the title guarantee companies that this law should not pass, which conclusion the facts will not justify; yet, in fairness, I should say that I am sometimes employed as counsel by one of these companies, and if it is thought my judgment may thus be influenced by the few dollars so received by me, then all I ask is that the public may examine the facts set forth and judge for itself.

My only desire is to call attention to what I deem almost a crime against our peace and prosperity.

A. M. PENCE.

NEW MAGAZINE GUN TO HAVE A TRIAL.

All the Shots in Lee's Arm May Be Fired Without Lowering the Piece.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 17.—[Special.]—A new magazine gun has been submitted to the government which is attracting much attention among the military men. Its inventor is James P. Lee, the originator of the magazine principle where cartridges are side by side. The Board of Government Examiners will be at the arsenal here March 30 to give this new gun a trial. M. H. Durst, inventor of the Durst magazine, is on his way from Liverpool, and at that time will submit that arm to the board for the tests ordered by the military authorities. The gun invented by Lieut. H. K. White, U. S. N., has been forwarded to Washington for examination by the Navy Department prior to the tests by the Ordnance Board, which was reconvened in the interests of the White and Lee guns primarily to give American inventors the earliest opportunity to be heard.

The new arm which Mr. Lee has had made has a ten shot clip which can be used as rapidly as the old five shot clip. The entering of the five shot clip occupies as much time as the firing, and the saving in time by the new idea will prove of great importance in an engagement. The magazine with ten rounds is held in reserve, the piece being used as a breech-loader at will. The firing is effected without lowering the gun from the shoulder, the "straight pull back" being the principle involved. Mr. Lee's solution in his new invention lies in the ejector throwing the shell forward. The average weight of the new gun will exceed nine pounds.

Another special advantage in the new gun is that it becomes automatically inoperative when the ten shots in the magazine have been used. The soldier cannot in a moment of excitement continue the firing movements with an empty clip, a difficulty that has not been overcome in the magazine arms at present in use. The Lee gun is also admirably adapted to the cavalry service.

Daily Hints from Paris.

FOR HALF MOURNING.

Dress for half mourning of cream Indian crêpon trimmed with black velvet and Irish guipure.—*New York Herald.*

MUST HAVE AN ORDER.

A PLEDGEE CANNOT SELL A PLEDGE WITHOUT COURT LEAVE.

Judge Horton Lays Down the Point in a Decision Affecting the Creditors of the Powerville Felt Roofing Company Now in the Hands of a Receiver—Three Assumpsit Suits Brought by William Charles and A. W. Stolt Against Edward Gilman and William E. Shepard.

According to Judge Horton a pledgee cannot obtain the appointment of a receiver and then sell the pledge without an order of court. The question arose in the case of Judson and others against the Powerville Felt Roofing company. The latter stored with the National Storage company a quantity of roofing paper. Warehouse receipts were issued and indorsed by the company in blank and then pledged to the Bankers' National Bank as collateral security to a $5,000 note. Afterwards the bank and others secured the appointment of a receiver for the Powerville company. Soon after the bank sold the roofing paper, but the receiver refused to allow the purchaser to remove it. The court, under these circumstances, was asked to confirm the sale. Judge Horton did this qualifiedly by requiring the bank to hold the money subject to suit by the other creditors. In other words, the court protected the right of the other creditors to attack the validity of the indebtedness to the bank. The rights of the pledgees to hold the property and when sold apply the proceeds to its debt was not affected by the appointment of a receiver, the court said. The pledgee, could not, however, get a receiver appointed and then freeze out the other creditors by a sale of the pledge without an order of court.

Assumpsit Suits for $115,000.

Three assumpsit suits aggregating $115,000 and growing out of a mining deal were begun in the Circuit Court yesterday. The plaintiffs are William Charles and A. W. Stolt, and the defendants are Edward Gilman and William E. Shepard. All the parties except Gilman, who lives on the South Side, reside in San Francisco. One suit is by Stolt against Gilman for $40,000; a second by Stolt against Gilman and Shepard for $25,000, and a third by Charles against Gilman and Shepard for $50,000. The defendants were the owners of three mines in Mexico and placed them with the plaintiffs to sell. After several months' work, it is claimed, they succeeded in selling them to an English syndicate for $350,000. Stolt's $40,000 suit is for an interest which he claimed to have in the mines. The other suits are for commissions on the sales.

John Connigar Released.

John Connigar, charged with malicious trespass, was released from jail by Judge McConnell yesterday, as he had been confined during three terms of court without a hearing.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,806—Frank Baker vs. The Whitebread Fuel Co. Case, $5,000. Trscpt. from Ninth Illinois Judicial District. J. L. Murphy, atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

146,791—J. S. Wolfe vs. The Elkins Art Collection Co. Bill for receiver. E. O'Brien, solr.

146,792—William B. Allen vs. Annie Reed et al. Bill for inj. Hamilton, Hawley, Prouty & McCarthy, solrs.

146,793—Thomas W. Ayer vs. Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co. Asst., $900. T. J. Wile, atty.

146,794—Thomas J. Morris, McEntee vs. Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Co. Case, $3,000. Drake & Parke, attys.

146,795—James Vopata et al vs. Frank Tyner et al. Conf. judgt., $129.50. J. F. Kohout, atty.

146,796—Peter A. George vs. Lucy A. George. Bill for div. C. G. White, atty.

146,797—Jacob P. Kloubrup vs. Julius Hansen et al. Bill to foreclose. Conf. judgt., $720. N. P. Gaw, solr.

146,798—The John Davis Co. vs. John S. Thomas. Asst., $2,000. McMurdy & Job, attys.

146,799—Joseph T. Thurman vs. Somer E. Brown et al. Bill to fore. trust, $6,388. Edward T. Canill, solr.

146,803—D. Rankin vs. Charles R. Tucker et al. Conf. judgt., $315.70. M. L. Thackery, atty.

146,804—Edgar L. Dunbar et al. vs. The Garden City Moulding Co. Repl. $175. F. J. Queeny, atty.

146,805—The Thomes Lumber Co. vs. Same. Same, $300. Same.

146,806—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. vs. Mabel G. Pettigrew. Asst., $500. Newman & Northrup, attys.

146,807—World's Columbian Exposition Co. vs. Charles W. Jackson. Asst., $500. Matz & Fisher, attys.

146,808—Same vs. John W. McFarlane. Asst., $600. Same.

146,809—The Northwestern National Bank of Chicago vs. Lewis L. Martin. Asst., $3,000. H. Dunmer, atty.

146,810—John F. Powell vs. John Warburton et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $650. E. C. Crawford, solr.

146,811—Town of Cicero vs. Estate of Wm. B. Ogden. Pet. for condemnation. Farlin Q. Ball, atty.

146,812—George A. Crowe vs. Margaret Crowe. Bill for div. J. Wallace, solr.

146,813—John Lembke vs. Edward D. Kern. Conf. jdgt., $428.40. Hoffheimer & Zeisler, attys.

146,814—Magdalena Junk vs. Desire Letourneau. Conf. jdgt., $350.33. M. M. Jacobs, atty.

146,815—Joseph Kligh vs. Henry Moeng. Appeal.

146,816—N. J. Lane vs. Henry Rudolph. Bill for inj. J. J. Hoch, solr.

146,817—Asst. Suppr.

146,818—Edward N. Barfus vs. James L. Robinson. Case, $10,000. Case, Hogan & Case, atty.

146,819—Edward D. Connor vs. Michael Graham et al. Bill for mech's lien, $400. Hawley, Prouty & McCarthy, solrs.

146,820—A. E. Newman & Son vs. C., B. and Q. R. R. Co. Appeal.

146,821—B. Osam vs. The Forbes-Morton Water Co. Appeal.

146,822—O. S. Richardson & Co. vs. O. F. Byerson. Conf. judgt., $613.40. J. C. Richberg, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

113,312—Jacob McConkin vs. Alexander Cunningham. Cor., $2,000. William Mann, atty.

113,313—Bureau of Justice vs. The Chicago National Bureau of Justice. Bill for inj. Schuyler & Kremer, solrs.

113,314—S. J. Carter vs. Garden City Moulding Co. Conf. judgt., $6,842.21. W. F. Robbins, atty.

113,315—Charles Barber vs. Henry Fish et al. Trascript of judgt. from Will Co.

113,316—Chicago Arc Light and Power Co. vs. Fred Grieshemer. Asst., $1,000. Tenny, Church & Coffeen,

IT MEANS.

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Prominent Real Estate
Has to Say.

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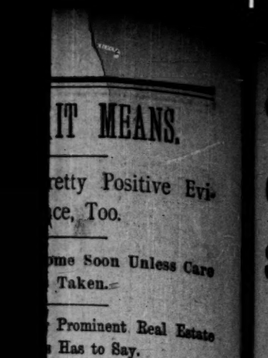

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$3,250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

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Loan and Guaranty Company.
Temporary Offices: No. 85 Dearborn-st.

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Rail track connections with Chicago, Rock Island and Michigan Southern Road. Very strong and substantially built, with first-class shipping facilities. 60,000 square feet floor space. The above property will be leased for a term of years. Apply to H. M. DUPEE.
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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Private wires to New York and Boston.
We carry Securities on margins and Loan Money on approved collaterals.

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best Blood Medicine, because
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RITCHY, M. D., Mackey, Ind."
d and skin diseases mailed free.
SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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Prompt answers to
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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the JOLIET AND CHICAGO CANAL AND DOCK COMPANY will be held at the general office of the Company, in Joliet, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1893, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors of said company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 15th day of March and remain closed until the adjournment of said meeting.
STEWART SPALDING, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved Real Estate, Chicago or Suburbs.
Building Loans promptly made.
MASONIC TEMPLE STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
Room 701, 159 Washington-st.

First Mortgage
Gold 6% Bonds
ON THE
SCHILLER
BUILDING
(103-109 Randolph-st.)
OF CHICAGO.
Dated Dec. 1st, 1892. Due in 10-20 Years.
Denomination, $500.
Value of property.....$950,000.00
Total Bonded Debt.....$300,000.00
SPECIAL CIRCULAR giving full information furnished on application.
We offer, subject to sale and advance in price, a limited amount of these bonds.
Price 101 and Interest.
We also own and offer $1,500,000 of High Grade CITY AND COUNTY BONDS. Full particulars on application.
PERSONAL INTERVIEWS INVITED.
N. W. Harris & Co.
... BANKERS ...
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New York Boston

THE
GOLDEN
Star
GOLD
MINING CO.
OF MONTANA
Offers their Treasury stock to the public at 25 cents per share. We have two mines yet. WE ARE INCORPORATED FOR ONLY
300,000 Shares,
NON-ASSESSABLE.
While most mining companies are incorporated for 2,000,000 shares or more. Hence, having the smallest amount of shares, we can pay larger dividends.
WE HAVE HAD FROM OUR ORE
Assays of $1,577.34 Per Ton.
Our stock is the best investment on the financial market today. Send or call for prospectus, containing assay certificates, maps, etc. Address
The Golden Star Gold Mining Co.
1010 Schiller Building, 103-109 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
National Bank of Illinois
OF CHICAGO,
At Chicago, in the State of Illinois,
At the Close of Business March 6th, 1893.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 9,170,498.46
Overdrafts	7,804.99
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, par value	50,000.00
Other bonds	258,700.00
Due from National banks	1,387,457.13
Due from State banks and bankers	366,661.81
Exchanges for Clearing-House	778,327.84
Cash	2,424,200.05
	4,956,588.23
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,250.00
Total	$14,445,935.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	185,743.57
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Dividends unpaid	90.00
Deposits, individual	$ 7,720,150.04
Deposits, banks	4,476,011.87
	12,218,162.11
Total	$14,445,935.68

OFFICERS:
GEORGE SCHNEIDER, President.
WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Cashier.
CARL MOLL, Assistant Cashier.
HENRY D. FIELD, 2d Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
George M. Adams, S. B. Cobb,
Charles R. Corwith, William A. Hammond,
R. R. Jenkins, William D. Kerfoot,
Albert A. Munger, William R. Page,
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WM. D. PRESTON, Cashier Metropolitan National Bank.
GRANGER FARWELL, } Managers.
EDWIN L. LOBDELL, }
CHARLES C. WHITACRE, Manager Mortgage Loan Dept.

F. G. LOGAN & CO.,
Rooms 4 and 6 Board of Trade.
General Commission Merchants.
Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

FOR RENT.
Douglas Arcade,
Cottage Grove-av. & 36th-st.,
Also facing Ellis-av. and Douglas Station (the only arcade in Chicago). Over 250 feet beautiful plate glass business frontage. A choice location for high-class retail stores of every description.
PRATT & ELY, - 132 La Salle-st.
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FOR SALE.
KENWOOD—KIMBARK-AVE.
The owner of a fine new residence, having decided to remove to New York City, will sell his house and furniture at a bargain. Address at once
LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO.
CHARLES C. WHITACRE,
Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.
201 Owings Building.

WANTED.
RESIDENCE IN LAKE VIEW—North of Lincoln Park, worth about $25,000, in exchange for South Side corner and cash.
LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO.,
201 Owings Building.

READ CAREFULLY.
WRITE PROMPTLY.
$50. How to invest it with safety and success. Intending investors should remember that by investing FIFTY DOLLARS in stocks, operating under my management, from $100 to $150 a month may easily and readily be secured, without further risk, liability, or responsibility of any kind. Write at once for full particulars to
A. OLIVER, Expert Stock Operator,
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WORLD'S FAIR.
69th-st., 135 feet west of Stony Island-av.; best location; liquor district; 80 by 130; must sell at once. Address V 118, Tribune office.

CLOSE MONEY RULES.

STRINGENCY AT BANKS REPRESSES ANY BUOYANT TENDENCY.

Damage Reports Continue to Come in and Wheat Prices Advance on Liberal Buying—Corn, Oats, and Provisions Moderately Active, but Slightly Lower—Light Outside Business—General Commercial and Financial News from Other Centers.

The money market remains unchanged. Rates have been raised to 7 per cent wherever it is possible to do so and the result is a considerable checking of the demand. That is the purpose that the banks have endeavored to accomplish, and in using higher interest rates as a brake on the situation they have met with satisfactory results. New York exchange has advanced to 30c premium, which indicates that the demand for New York funds has almost entirely ceased. The same condition applies further west with reference to Chicago. The Western banks are no longer drawing money from this center.

The commercial paper market offers some interesting points for study. By all odds the best market for paper at present is found in Michigan. Michigan banks are steady buyers and are taking first-class paper at 6 per cent. An explanation offered by a leading note broker is that each year heretofore the lumbermen had put all their available funds in the purchase of new lands. The new lands are now about all passed into the lumbermen's hands and there has been little purchased by operating lumbermen this year. Their income has been as large as ever, however, and the fact that they have made no new purchases has enabled them to liquidate old indebtedness and accumulate a surplus. Prosperous conditions and large bank balances are not confined to the lumber district alone, however, but through the State, in the neighborhood of Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids, the banks also seem to be notably prosperous and are free purchasers of paper. Iowa banks have bought practically nothing this year. This is accounted for because they are feeding a large number of cattle throughout the agricultural district and grain is being held back for better prices. Illinois is buying little paper, but is not a free purchaser. The city banks are taking practically nothing unless it is bought for some country customer.

The reports of national banks made in answer to the call of the Controller show surprisingly well. Many of the banks are as strong in reserve as they were a year ago when money was 4½ per cent. None of them are much below the legal requirement, and most of them are well above. It is evident from these statements that the Chicago bankers sounded the note of warning to their customers in good time, and the result is a very timely one. The reports will be the present stringency. It is generally conceded that there is little chance for any material ease during the present month, but most bankers admit that there is a fair chance for extremely easy money well on in April or the beginning of May. There are but two important requisites for that—the starting out of the grain fleet and the setting this way of the current of currency. The former will begin to move in inevitably come in due time, and there are already some signs of the second, though there is not much probability of heavy receipts from the country for some days.

The stock market was fairly active and showed little material change. Prices were somewhat erratic and frequently made wide variations between succeeding quotations. The bank for the account opened ½ point above the close Thursday at 194½. The net result of the day's trading was a decline of ⅝, leaving the market within ¼ of where it closed the night before. North Side opened at 265 and advanced to 267. The feeling on the floor was considerably improved. Easy money rates in New York and some small signs of buoyancy on the New York list encouraged the bull element. It is possible to expect any sharp advance at present in this market, however. So long as the strongest brokers on the floor are obliged to pay 7 per cent for money, and a steady rate ruling for call loans is freely negotiate new loans, there can be little chance of speculative activity. There may be some buying for investment, for to some people the present prices are attractive, the chances favor a rather dull market for some days.

Outside of the street railways there was moderate activity and a generally heavy tone. Lake Street stock sold off at 27½ for the account. A sale reported to-day at 24 proves to be an error on the official stock list of the Exchange. The record should have been 28. Some discussion of the new injunction proceedings was heard. The feeling generally inclined to the opinion that there is nothing in the suit of consequence, and that it is mainly a thrashing over of old straw.

Milwaukee Brewery was fairly active. It opened at 34¼ and advanced to 35½ for the account, closing firm at 34⅞ for the regular stock. Brewing and Malting sold at 37½.

There were two more sales of Western Stone at 50. Later in the day 50 was bid, but no more stock came out. For the account 80¼ was bid. The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. It is payable April 15 to stockholders of record April 10. Insiders are emphatic in their assertion that the present low price of stock is not occasioned by any feature of the company's affairs. Earnings are said to be entirely satisfactory and the condition of the trade all that could be desired.

Diamond Match continues to sell at 131, and the offerings at that price are freer than the bids. Strawboard sold at 78¾, and closed with that bid. The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 L S ist & R R.....27½ | 100 W C S & R.....194
200 do act.....27¾ | 100 do.....193¾
10 do.....27¾ | 40 do.....193¾
10 do.....27 | 10 C & C C & D.....65¾
100 Street's W Of.....28¾ | 50 do act.....65¾
25 do.....28¾ | 50 D M Co. Ill.....131
100 do.....28 | 75 West Stone Co.....80
50 C B & M R R.....194¾ | 50 M & O D Co.....34¾
150 do act.....194¾ | 96 do.....34¾
100 do.....193 | 50 do.....34¾
100 do.....193½ | 100 do.....34¾
150 do act.....194¾ | 100 Chi B & M Co.....37

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 C B & M Co act.....37¾ | 100 W C S R R.....193¾
10 L S & M S R cash..194 | 100 D M B Co act.....35¾
100 do act.....27 | 50 do act.....35¾
5 do cash.....27½ | 2 do.....34¾
100 C & A R D.....193 | 100 C S & R R Co act.....78¾
100 W C S R D.....193 | 50 Am S B Co act.....78¾
100 do act.....194 | 50 do act.....78¾
50 do act.....194¾

BONDS.

$10000 C G L & C C 5s 87½ | $ 1000 C G L & C C 5s 88

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

150 W C St R R.....193 | 70 W C St R R.....193
50 do act.....194 | 100 C & C C & D Co act.....65
100 do act.....194¼ | 55 D M Co Ill.....131
200 do act.....194 | 50 do act.....131
29 do.....194 | 50 M & O B Co.....34¾
1 do.....197 | 50 do.....34¾
50 do act.....194 | 10 do.....34¾

SALES AFTER CALLS.

100 W C St R R act.....194 | 5 D M Co Ill.....131
100 do act.....194¾ | 10 W E St R R.....27½
50 do.....193¾ | 50 do act.....27½
50 do act.....194¾ | 10 do.....27
50 do act.....194 | 100 M & O B Co.....34¾
50 N C S R R C act.....26¾ | 50 St's W C L.....29¼
10 do.....26¾¼

BONDS.

$1000 W C St R R 1st Mtg 5s.....101

In spite of the tight money and unsettled confidence there is a demand for investment in bonds at the bank counters where a specialty is made of the investment bond business. The demand for bonds has far exceeded the requests that banks take back former sales and the investment market has continued fairly satisfactory throughout the present flurry. Dealers in municipal bonds report an extremely dull market, but it is evident that their faith in the maintenance of present prices is not seriously shaken, for they continue to bid for new issues in a way that shows little appreciation of any apprehension about the financial situation.

The sterling market continues to grow firmer. Posted rates are unchanged, but actual rates made further advances yesterday. Further gold exports are again talked about. The New York Subtreasury yesterday gained $300,000 in exchange for small bills and other currency. The drawing of foreign credits on Chicago banks in connection with the World's Fair business is becoming a decidedly important feature of the foreign exchange business here. These drafts are but preliminary to the great mass of business which will come later, but if this later business is on as liberal a scale as is the beginning the World's Fair will have a commanding influence in the international exchange situation. All the banks are now daily receiving drafts, and many of these run into large amounts. Quotations for sterling yesterday were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	487½	487¾
Actual	484½@484¾	486¼@487
Commercial bills	483¾	485½

The Chicago Economic Fuel Gas company has filed a notice with the Secretary of State decreasing its capital from $10,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The directors of the National railway yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable April 10 to stockholders of record March 31. Books close April 1 to 5, inclusive.

Ex-President Henrotin was cordially congratulated by his brother brokers yesterday on the announcement that the Sultan of Turkey had conferred on him the order of Commander of the Medjidie. The brokers were not just clear as to what a Medjidie is, but they were certain Mr. Henrotin will make a commander worthy of the honor.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 17.	March 10.
New York	$148,973,449	$109,257,380
Boston	16,389,191	15,950,906
Chicago	15,477,000	16,576,000
Philadelphia	11,777,083	10,627,984
St. Louis	3,704,638	3,739,633
Baltimore	2,380,126	2,055,470
New Orleans	1,631,348	

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c premium; Boston, par to 10c premium; St. Louis, 75@50c premium.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—Yesterday's late stock market was made up chiefly of covering by the shorts. Today's market was largely buying for the rise. The explanation of this lies in the fact that large houses, naturally bullish in tendency, have been able in the last few days to secure money accommodations. It is true, this had to come mainly from time loans; but only a few days ago their prospects, whether on call or on time, were altogether doubtful. The turn in the market yesterday afternoon gave some encouragement; the greater readiness of the banks today gave more. Until yesterday it was a matter of common knowledge that these very houses were discouraging customers from entering the market as buyers. There can be no doubt that today's situation was altogether different. The change was doubtless as much a change in sentiment as in the actual outlook; but whatever its source, it was sufficient to put a very different aspect upon the market. The course of foreign prices showed this clearly enough. The first hour was marked by a continuation of yesterday's sharp advance, quite as well distributed as that of yesterday. When the buying for the short account ceased, as it did early in the day, a reaction came, under which pieces of numerous stocks sold down again to the opening figures. But the decline was a signal for renewed buying from very good sources, and a further rally followed as a matter of course. This second upward wave continued until the close of the market. The gains were not distributed with entire regularity, though with these variations the short interest had much to do. Sugar certificates, in whose decline the bears had a prominent share, were perhaps the strongest stock on the list. Distilling certificates came next, a fact explained only by the stock's exceptional break of 4¾ points since the middle of December. Buyers of the grainger shares laid stress upon the clearing up in the labor situation on Chicago railroads. Beating, after its initial advance, was the weakest stock on the list; partly from expectation of receiver's certificates and partly because of the unconvincing stand taken by the bondholders' committee.

Government bonds steady; State bonds active.

Railway bonds were weak in the early dealings, but closed with some recovery. Atchison 4s, Class A, rose 1 to 84; Iron Mountain 5s, 1 to 96; and Northern Pacific consol. 5s, 1¼ to 89¾. Reading issues were heavy, especially for the 4s, which declined 1¾ per cent to 75¾. Erie consol. 2ds broke 3¼ to 25¾ and recovered to 27@28. General Electric debentures 5s fell 1¾ to 98. Jersey Central registered 5s, 1¾ to 110½; and Oregon Improvement 5s, 1 to 63. The sales were $246,000.

Money on call easier, ranging from 7 to 1 per cent; last loan 2; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485¾ for sixty days. The total sales of stocks today were 375,500 shares, including: Atchison, 3,200; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 18,400; Chicago Gas, 11,700; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 30,900; Distilling, 21,000; General Electric, 4,400; Missouri Pacific, 9,200; National Lead, 7,800; National Cordage, 3,600; New England, 14,800; Northern Pacific preferred, 46,400; Reading, 30,500; Rock Island, 7,100; St. Paul, 27,500; Sugar, 50,200; Western Union, 6,577.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.—Mr 17	Mr 16
Atchison	5,225	32	31½	31¾	31½
Am. Cot. Oil	2,050	48	47¾	48	47¾
Do pfd	125	80	80	80	80
Am. Sugar	59,902	99¾	98¾	99¾	96¾
Do pfd	1,425	103	103	103	95½
Am. Tel. & Cable	500	95¾	95¾	94¾	94¾
C. & A.	4,160	19¾	19¾	19¾	
C. B. & Q.	1,400	83	83	83	83½
Balt. & Ohio	110	91	91	91	90½
Can. Pacific	200	83¾	82¾	83¾	82½
C. C. C. & I.	19,410	91¾	90¾	91¾	90¾
C. & N. W.	1,315	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
C., M. & St. P.	27,490	78¾	75¾	76	74¾
Do pfd	100	132	132	132	132
C., R. I. & P.	8,360	82¾	81¾	82¾	81¾
C., St. P., M. & O.	500	52¾	51¾	52¾	51½
Can. So.	1,400	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Ches. & Ohio	1,156	23¾	22¾	23	22½
C., St. P., M. & M.	50	115¾	115¾	115¾	113½
Colo. Coal	600	64¾	64¾	64¾	
C., C., C. & St. L.	250	48	47¾	48	
C. R. R. of N. J.	450	116¾	116	116	116¾
Illinois Cent.	90	107¾	107¾	107¾	
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	400	123¾	121	123½	
Chicago Gas	11,700	88	86¾	87¾	86
L. E. & W.	30,340	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Del. & Hud	700	126¾	126	126¾	126
Den. & Rio G.	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do pfd	200	23¾	23¾	23	23
Dist. & C. F. Co.	25,508	34¾	33	33¾	31¾
Edison	300	132	131¾	131¾	131
Gen. El.	4,485	45¾	44¾	45¾	44¾
G. B., W. & St. P.	225	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Hock. Val.	350	27¾	27¾	27¾	27
Ill. Cent.	105	96	96	96	96
Lake Shore	1,150	126½	124¾	126¼	125¾
Louis. & Nash.	2,800	74¾	72¾	73¾	73¾
L. E.	200	21¾	21¾	22	23
Do pfd	1,922	75¾	75	75	
L., N. A. & C.	350	22	22	21¾	21¾
Laclede Gas	400	21¾	20¾	21	20¾
Mo. Pac.	9,210	53¾	50¾	53¾	50¾
Mich. Cent.	600	104	104	104	104¾
M., K. & T.	500	14	13¾	13¾	
Do pfd	100	23	23	23	
*Manhattan	1,850	136¾	135¾	136¾	136¾
Minn. & St. L.	100	15	15	15	15
N. Y. & N. E.	13,315	25¾	23¾	24¾	23¾
N. Y. Central	500	18	18	18	18¾
Do pfd	46,425	44	40½	42¾	39¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	9,375	20¾	19¾	19¾	20¾
Do pfd	700	55	53	53	53¾
*N. Y. Central	1,630	105	104	104¾	104¾
Nor. & W. pfd	300	31¾	31¾	31¾	
N. Y., Sus. & W.	1,420	17¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do pfd	500	68	67¾	68	68¾
North Am. Co.	50	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
N. Y., O. & W.	1,027	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
Nat. Linseed	400	35¾	35	35¾	34¾
Nat. Lead	7,960	38¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do pfd	3,050	99	98	98¾	98
Nat. Cordage	4,950	55¾	53¾	55	53¾
Do pfd	400	104¾	104¾	104¾	105¾
N. Y. & P. pfd	30	25¾	25	25¾	25¾
Ogn. S. Line	110	19	19	19	19¼
Pac. Mail	100	74¾	73¾	73¾	
Phil. & Reading	30,590	34¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Pac. Mail	1,110	24¾	23¾	24¾	23¾
Pullman	1,240	172½	170½	172½	169½
Peo. & E.	300	15	14¾	14¾	14
Rubber	152	43	43	43	
Do pfd	50	93¾	93¾	93¾	
Rich. Terminal	1,150	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Rio G. Western	100	20	20	20	22
Southern Pacific	300	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
St. P. & Dul.	100	44	44	44	43¾
Texas Pacific	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	630	38¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Tennessee Coal	1,750	26	25	25¾	26¼
Union Pacific	1,850	36¾	35¾	36¾	36¾
W. & L. E.	1,300	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do pfd	100	59¾	58¾	58¾	59
Wabash	930	10¾	10	10	10¾
Do pfd	2,265	21¾	21¼	21¼	22
Western Union	6,488	94¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Wis. Central	300	12	12	12	12½

*Ex. div.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	155	Fargo	146
American	117	United States	63

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	111¾	U. S. 2s, reg.	90¼
U. S. 4s, coup.	113¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$2000 A C O 5s.....111¾ | $49000 N Y L E & W 2d cn.....90@90
14000 Atch 4s reg.....83@83¼ | 1000 N Y O & W con 4s.....93¾
72000 Atch 2d 5s.....83@83¼ | 5000 N P con 5s.....89@89½
2000 B C R & N 1st.....103 | 2000 No Mo 1st.....103¾
1000 C St. Jos. 1st.....103¾@104 | 1000 N Y C & Hud con 7s.....130
32000 C N J gn 5s.....110¾ | 2000 N Y O & W ref 5s.....82¾
5000 C & Ohio c 5s.....104 | 5000 Ore Improv con 5s.....61@61¾
10000 C & R 1st.....91 | 11000 Or Imp c 5s.....63
2000 C B & Q D 5s.....92 | 1000 Pa 1st inc.....74¾@75
15000 C B & Q Neb 6s.....87¾@87¾ | 1000 P & R 1st inc.....24¾@25
40000 C & N P 1st.....75¼@76 | 80000 P & R 3d inc.....24¾@25
2000 D & R G 1st.....106½ | 32000 P & R 2d gtd inc.....8
18000 E H & N 1st.....106¾ | 1000 P & W 1st.....82¾
10000 E L & B S 5s.....77¾ | 8000 P & W 1st.....82¾
1000 Edi 1st & ICNY.....97 | 8000 P & Ein.....22
1000 F W & T & D C 1st.....98¾ | 2000 P & Ein 2d.....44
2000 Flint & P M 5s.....99 | 8000 Rio G & W 1s.....46@44¾
3000 G B W & S P in Eng tr rc.....20 | 2000 L A I Mrt 1st.....89
17000 I & C Cons 4s.....86@87 | 2000 St L & S F 2d cn.....65
10000 Kan Pal cst con.....110¾ | 7000 St L & S W 1st.....65@65¾
8000 Lacs 1st.....83¾@84 | 7000 Securities Corp cn 5s.....85
3000 L M Mt.....47 | 1000 Sher Sh & So 1st.....102
3000 L N A & C cn.....105 | 7000 T St L & K C 1st.....82¾
1900 L & N unfd gtd 4s.....82¾ | 7000 T A & H 2d inc.....10
5000 M & St L 1st cn 7s.....124 | 1000 Ut So rc 5s.....100
5000 Met E 1st.....117¾@117¾ | 5000 U P c l tr 4½s.....62
23000 M K & T 1st.....81¾@81¾ | 2000 U P D & G 1st.....55
3000 Mex Cent 1st.....44¾@44¾ | 4000 U P 4s.....101¾@102
5000 N O & St L cn.....104¾ | 3000 Wab 1st.....100
4000 Gen Elec 5s.....96¾@96¾ | 4000 W S pf st 4s reg.....103
3000 Ogd & L 5s.....76¾
2000 Or R & N 1st.....101¾
5000 U P c l tr 4½s.....62¾
2000 U P D & G 1st.....55¾
4000 U P 4s.....101¾@102
3000 Wab 1st.....100
4000 W S pf st 4s reg.....103
1000 W S pf st 4s reg.....103

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	2,200	31¾	32	31¾	31¾
Am. Sugar	1,510	97¾	98¾	97¾	98¾
Do pfd	981	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Bell Telephone	981	203	203	197¾	198
C. B. & Q	3,000	93¾	93¾	91¾	92¾
Chi. Gas Trust	300	96	96	91	96
Do pfd	125	96¾	96¾	96	96¾
Mex. Central	860	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Ore. Short Line	300	18	18¾	18	18¾
Pullman	6	172½	172½	172½	172½
Union Pacific	4,500	23¾	23¾	23¾	24¾

Bond sales and quotations:

512 Atch 4s.....81¾@81¾ | 4000 Gen Elec 5s.....96¾@96¾
26000 Mex C 4s.....60¾@61¾ | 3000 Ogn R L 5s.....76¾
5000 Un Pac 1st.....101¾ | 2000 U Pac 4s.....101¾
9000 Bos & Mne 7s.....95 | 5000 C B & Ns.....102@102¾
3000 C & W M 5s.....97 | 1000 C B Q Nebis.....86¾
5000 Wis Ct 1sts.....86¼@87

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17.—Pennsylvania, 53¾@53¾; Reading, 19 1-16@19 3-16; Lehigh Valley, 47¾@47¾; Reading general 4s, 73¾@73¾; do first inc., 47¾@47¾; do second inc., 33¾@33¾; do third inc., 24¾@24¾.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—Allouez Mining company, $3.25; Atlantic, $9.50; Boston and Montana, $31.25; Butte and Boston, $10.25; Calumet and Hecla, $313.00; Centennial, $8.12½; Franklin, $13.00; Kearsarge, $9.00; Osceola, $35.25; Quincy, $132.00; Santa Fe Copper, $5.00; Tamarack, $164.75.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Crown Point, 25c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.25; Deadwood, $1.50; Gould & Curry, 65c; Hale & Norcross, 90c; Homestake, $11.50; Mexican, $1.30; Ontario, $13.50; Ophir, $1.75; Plymouth, 70c; Sierra Nevada, 85c; Standard, $1.35; Union Consolidated, 75c; Yellow Jacket, 55c; Iron Silver, 35c; Quicksilver, $2.25; do preferred, $10.00; Bulwer, 15c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 17.—Alta, 15c; Bulwer, 20c; Best & Belcher, $1.45; Bodie Consolidated, 25c; Challar, 60c; Consolidated California and Virginia $2.35; Crown Point, 30c; Gould & Curry, 65c; Hale & Norcross, 95c; Mexican, $1.45; Ophir, $1.00; Potosi, $1.55; Savage, 50c; Sierra Nevada, 90c; Union Consolidated, 80c; Utah, 10c; Yellow Jacket, 30c; Commonwealth, 5c; Belcher, 90c.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

Damage reports were again a feature of the day and about the only thing of importance. Wheat was the most active commodity on the floor. Corn was dull and held within a narrow limits all day. The range on oats was even narrower. The signal service map showed some very cold weather in the Northwest with conditions favorable for its advancement to the winter wheat country. Outside business was not as large as traders expected and outside markets were rather quiet. The feeling after the close was steady. Puts on May wheat sold at 76¾@77¼c and calls at 78@78¼c. Late puts were 76¾c and calls at 78c. Puts on May corn were 45¾@44c and calls 44¾c. Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 219 cars; corn, 98 cars; oats, 124 cars, and 8,000 hogs.

Spear reported the sale of 30,000 bu No. 2 white corn in store at a figure 2¾c under the May price. Carlots of the contract grades sent to store sold at a narrower discount of 2¼c from May.

It is said that a number of buyers representing large firms here are in the Northwest buying all of the wheat that they can get hold of that will grade No. 2 here. At the same time it is said that some of the elevators are sending a good deal of low grade stuff to outside and irregular warehouses in order to have room for any contract wheat that may come in.

Brokers found fault with the flaxseed market, owing to the extremely narrow character manifested. Those with orders to buy found relatively little for sale, and those on the other side could not place much or any without depressing prices, so meager was the demand. Most of the current receipts went on sales previously made to arrive, and the market approached a point of stagnation, with no gossip, to the present time, regarding new crop futures.

Yesterday's inspection sheet showed that out of 33 cars rye inspected in 31 cars were No. 2. These we simply transferred from private houses, and constituted "hospital rye," as Frank Baxter used to say, and did not appear on the market. The showing in spring wheat this week is scarcely less interesting and certainly more important. Out of a total of 252 cars No. 2 spring reported as inspected in, 191 cars, or 63 per cent, were "through or special"—in other words, two-thirds of the posted receipts of the contract grades of spring wheat were cars taken from private houses and made regular.

A man who has been over a large part of the winter wheat belt writes from Nebraska that large tracts in Southern Illinois and parts of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska are badly damaged. Wheat in the clay lands has suffered most from the freezing-thawing. Much of the wheat in Kansas and Nebraska was sown late and got a poor start. There was a large grist of similar reports from all over the winter wheat belt and bears who were skeptical as to beginning to think that perhaps the

TO WEAR AT EASTER.

WRAPS THAT WILL DEFY THE CHILL WINDS OF SPRING.

Capes Promise an Interesting Field of Study to Women Who Like to Make Their Own Clothes and Possess the Knack of Creating Great Successes with Small Resources—Materials Used in Making Fashionable Wraps This Season—Some Pretty Coats.

Easter comes early this year. Therefore it behooves those women who are determined to indulge in new bonnets for that festival to provide themselves at the same time with something substantial and breeze-defying in the way of wraps. Chicago is not usually in a genial mood toward the first of April, and it is not well, even for fair women in new bonnets, to presume on its courtesy to the extent of leaving their coats at home when they sally forth to church Easter morning.

IN SATIN AND VELVET.

Two garments of such style and beauty that their owners might well pray for zero weather have just passed from the hands of a well-known dressmaker into those of two fashionable Chicago women. One is a cape of

AN APOLOGY FOR A WRAP.

Russian blue broadcloth, lined with dull gold satin, and with a narrow fold of black velvet around the edge. The full cape is of black velvet, lined with the satin and with a gorgeous collarette of open gold embroidery over it. Over the shoulders there are rosettes of quilted

A NEW COAT.

satin ribbon to match the lining, and these hold the velvet cape up smartly.

The other wrap is a half-long coat. It is of green, the color which is neck and neck with violet for first place this season. The cloth is fitted snugly down to the hips, where it is gored out so suddenly that it falls in folds like a great flounce. The flaring collar, shoulder-cape, and sleeves are of moss green velvet, edged with narrow gold passementerie.

An interesting study to women with a knack for creating great successes without great resources is the different phases of the cape. Every day sees some new development quite within the means of the woman who enjoys the triumph of making her own things. Such a pretty cape of warm red cloth flashed out in the crowd on State street the other day. It was lined with black satin and covered to the edge with rows of black satin ribbon half an inch wide, stitched on with spaces between as wide as the ribbon. At the neck were five rows of satin ribbon, three inches wide, plaited as full as they could, frilled, turning down toward the shoulder. The sixth row

A DECEPTIVE WRAP.

stood up about the neck like a collar, and long bows and ends of the ribbon tie at the front.

Another cape more costly and dressy is of velvet in bright green. This is much shorter than the winter capes, but makes up in fullness what it lacks in length. A double satin

TO WEAR WITH SHIRT WAISTS.

ruffle, the outside green, the lining creamy white, outlines the yoke, and a facing of heavy creamy white lace finishes the front and covers the collar. The lining, too, is of white with a thread of gold in its pattern.

A smart short cape, made in the Valois style, is of the palest tan cloth lined with petunia silk, and arranged with a plaited yoke of petunia miroir velvet, over which gold passementerie is laid. The yoke of velvet is fully plaited, and lifted quaintly on either shoulder to show two pretty little rosettes of petunia velvet.

An exquisite little mantle of dark emerald-green velvet, lightly shot with ruby, is arranged in front with a long collar reaching to the waist, and turning back to show a vest of velvet veiled with a plaiting of fine black Mechlin net. The small velvet epaulettes rest upon two deep flounces of net and finely-embroidered lace, the latter forming the sleeves. The back is cut like a square zouave, and trimmed with bands of jetted passementerie and a rosette bow of black satin ribbon.

Rather a novel-looking coat has a full back falling from a square yoke. It is made of green and black shot velvet, embroidered with jet and outlined with bands and rosettes of wide black satin ribbon. The serviceable coats designed for wear with silk and cotton wrists do not differ essentially from those that prevailed last season. There is greater breadth of shoulder and in some cases the collars are broader. This is the only change.

SCOLDING NEWSPAPER WOMAN.

She Flourished Fifty Years Ago and Had Things Her Own Way.

Woman, it seems, has an added count in the long indictment already against her. There is reason to believe that she is the mother of "personal journalism." And, as everybody knows, personal journalism very much resembles the little girl who was either "very, very good," or else she was "horrid."

According to the Albany *Journal* Mrs. Annie Royall was the pioneer in this sort of work, and her gossipy articles in the first half of this century were a revelation to newspaper folk in Washington, where they first appeared.

In December, 1836, Mrs. Royall began her enterprise. She managed to secure an old Ramage printing press and a font of battered long primer type, and, aided by runaway apprentices and tramp journeymen, she published on Capitol Hill for nearly twenty years a small weekly sheet called the *Huntress*. Her manner of securing subscribers was original and usually successful. Every person living in Washington and all distinguished visitors were promptly called upon by her. If she was well received and they subscribed for her paper she gave them a flowery notice in the next issue, and if they did not, talked most abusively of them, vide the following extracts:

Mrs. Darby is the lady of the Hon. John F. Darby. She is in the prime of life, with a tall, pleasing figure of the De Medicis proportions. Her carriage is extremely graceful and ladylike. Her beautiful face is round, fair, and full, with features of fine symmetry and the sweetest hazel eye in creation. . . . Poor lady! we sympathize with her in her family affliction—she had a very sick child when we called last week.

The next extract was the close of a long tirade against Harriet B. Stowe and her family:

About the year 1835 we were called on business (with Lafayette) to Boston, where Dr. Lyman Beecher then lived as he does now in the height of his pious labor, as far as he dare go. He preached nightly to servant-girls mostly. Scarcely any men went to hear him, and none at all of the first-class society, as we were informed. We saw him often at our boarding-house. But he gained much ill-will by his nocturnal visits to gentlemen's houses and slipping incendiary papers under their doors, as we heard after we left Boston.

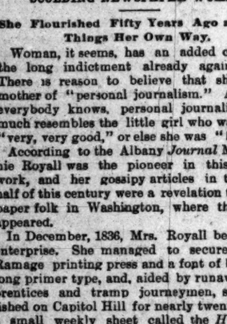
Mrs. Royall's tongue and pen, always sharp, took added fire with age. She ended by being formally indicted as a common scold, and was tried in the Circuit Court before Judge Cranch. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but her counsel pleaded so hard that she was finally let off with a fine, escaping the ducking stool.

HER STATUE WRECKED BY A BAD BOY.

Disheartening Experience of a Young Irish Sculptress Rent on Success.

Here is a story with a warning for all philanthropic young women who would fain convert street gamins into bell boys and stray tramps into tidy gardeners and coachmen. In 1889 Miss Mary Redmond of Dublin, who is, by the way, the youngest sculptor in Ireland to receive commissions for important public monuments, received a commission to make a statue of Father Mathew.

About the same time she rescued a "charity boy" named Richard Hunter from starvation and took him into her studio as a model. In May, 1891, her clay model was finished. It represented Father Mathew in his Capuchin dress with his right hand upheld in the act of blessing. The girl was awaiting the judgment



MISS REDMOND.

of the committee. Meantime the charity boy, having proved obstreperous, had been dismissed. One day on going to the studio the boy met her at the door and gave her the information that he "had done for her statue," together with a blow.

She secured the protection of a passing friend, who held the boy until the police could be summoned. When the party entered the studio it was found that the statue had been entirely destroyed.

The wretched boy was condemned to seven years' penal servitude for assault and destruction of property, and the brave girl, having begged for an extension of time, set to work again with such indomitable zeal that within a month the figure had once more taken shape. May 21, 1892, the committee visited the studio for the second time and inspected the completed clay cast, which they pronounced would "contrast favorably with any existing portrait on canvas or in stone." It has been finished in Carrara marble, and has proved a great triumph for the young sculptress.

How One Room Was Papered.

A clever woman who had more ideas than she had money wanted to repaper her dining-room. She lived in a small place where there were no large stores, and all the cheap papers which could be had were hideous in design and color. Finally a bright thought struck this woman as she was in a grocery store one day, and the result was that she induced the grocer to part with a great roll of the smooth, yellow wrapping paper which he used to put around parcels. The family laughed, but soon the paper was on the walls and was supplemented with a border of creamy roses, which shaded from light browns to soft pinks. The paper was a great success, and the room, which seemed twice as large, is as pretty and dainty as one could wish for.

THE IDEAL DAUGHTER

PROMINENT PEOPLE DEFINE HER AT SOME LENGTH.

Mary Mapes Dodge Says That a Girl's Education Should Depend Entirely Upon Her Nature—Mrs. Paran Stevens Thinks the Cultured Society Woman the Most Pleasing Type—One Man Declares That If His Daughter Were Not Supplied with Common Sense He Would Disown Her.

An ideal daughter is necessarily the loveliest creature in the world—to her mother. An ideal son could not possibly be the comfort, the company, and the companion which the ideal daughter would be. She is, likewise, her father's idol.

But ideals differ. The daughter who seems perfect to one would disappoint another. Each one has an ideal. And this is what a few of the most celebrated people in the country have to say on the subject:

"What would I like my daughter to be?" queried Mary Mapes Dodge, as a New York *Recorder* reporter was shown into her artistic sanctum in the Century Building. "Really, I do not know. I have no daughter, so how can I tell how I would like to have her grow up? Everything depends upon the girl herself. If she were a studious girl, I would think it wicked not to give her a college education. But if she had no taste for books I should endeavor to train her mind into artistic pursuits.

"I do not think travel is an educator. That is, not to all people. It depends upon the powers of observation and the memory of the person who travels. If my girl were merely frivolous and comfort-seeking, I should not try to educate her by journeying with her from one end of the earth to the other, for she would merely enjoy the luxuries of palace cars and steamer cabins, without learning the things which I desire her to learn. Such a girl would have to be educated at home, using, perhaps, bribes to make her do her part in the scheme of education I should map out for her."

A Society Woman's View.

Mrs. Paran Stevens has very decided ideas about bringing up a girl, and she knows exactly how she would like a girl to become when a woman. If Mrs. Stevens had one hundred daughters she would want them all to be modeled after one pattern. This is the ideal bringing up of the ideal woman in almost Mrs. Stevens' language:

"I am an admirer of American customs, but I think they are best when they are combined and tempered with a few ideas borrowed from the English. I do not approve of letting girls wear jewelry. My own daughter never wore so much as a string of beads until she was introduced into society. She never had a ring nor a watch, nor even little gold pins to fasten her collars. When I introduced her into society I gave her all the diamonds and jewelry she wanted, but until then she had none.

"This is, I think, the model way to bring up a girl, and if I had one hundred daughters I would not deviate one jot from this rule of severe simplicity during childhood. At the same time I would cultivate the mind and pay special attention to manners and little points of etiquette, for these things, if learned in childhood, become second nature. English women teach their children good manners, and they dress them simply, but they do not teach them to think. An English girl under 18 is not expected to have an opinion of her own.

"If I had one hundred daughters I would want them all to grow up cultured society women—low-voiced, gentle, fine linguists, philanthropic, and at the same time well versed on all the topics of the day. Do I want them strong-minded and corsetless? O, dear, no."

What a Lawyer Thinks.

Lawyers at home and lawyers in the court-room are two entirely distinct classes of beings. Usually the home side of a lawyer is as gentle and forbearing as his court-room side is stern and uncompromising. Lawyer Abe Hummel is one of the men who constantly surprise you by their gentleness and easy-going ways when not on duty.

"If I had a daughter," said Mr. Hummel, smiling indulgently, as if he were already gazing upon such a feminine treasure, "I fear that I should spoil her right away. I should want her to grow up to be a pretty woman and an attractive one in every way. And I can tell you that I would leave nothing undone to accomplish such results. She should have the best of home teachers and the most beautiful home life possible. I would buy jewelry for her as soon as she was old enough to wear it and she should have everything the heart desired—regardless, I fear, whether it would be good for her or not. But I should stipulate that she should remain at home.

"On no account would I have my daughter a member of the bar, nor a member of anything else, unless it were possibly a girls' reading club or something of that sort. I should want her to travel with me a great deal, go to the theater with me and have the best possible time a girl could have.

"Would I let her get married? O, yes. In due season, though I should find it hard to part with her, if she turned out to be my ideal daughter. But, then, I suppose there would be granddaughters, and I could 'interest myself trying to be a model grandfather."

Various Educational Theories.

Mary Seymour Howell, whom Elizabeth Cady Stanton suggests as the successor of George William Curtis, says:

"My ideal grown-up daughter—if she were mine and with me now—would have three weighty things upon her heart. These would be prohibition, equal rights, and woman suffrage. She would dress well and in conventional attire. She would be well educated. Her home life would be above reproach. But she could not rest at ease while her sisters are forbidden to vote and while they are not allowed to enjoy the same privileges and advantages as their brothers."

"My ideal daughter," said Dr. Houghton of the Little Church Around the Corner, "would be a sensible girl. I have seen enough quarreling and bickering to convince me that all that is lacking in this world is common sense.

"My ideal daughter would be too sensible to say discourteous things to her husband. She would not want to run away from home, for she would realize that there was no place like home on the face of the earth. My ideal daughter would love God. She would have no unecclesiastical doubts nor orthodox fears. She would not be so progressive that she could not accept the faith of her fathers, and she would never do any of the wild, unreasonable things which so often bring women into trouble with their family and their God.

"My ideal daughter might not be pretty. She might not care for what is called a 'higher education,' but she would be a kind-hearted, good-natured, sensible girl, or I would not care to own her as my ideal daughter."

Mrs. Cleveland believes in a college education for women. She is a graduate of Wells College herself. Her ideal daughter would be educated up to the latest frills of higher education for women. She would be well versed in all society manners and society etiquette, and she would know how to shake hands, so that, if suddenly called upon to take her place as first lady of the land, she could do so without inconvenience and embarrassment.

Empire Fashions in Fans.

The newest fan is called the "Josephine," and is an exact copy of the French fans as they were made thirty years ago. It is of white satin, daintily embroidered with tiny gold sequins in a correct Empire design. The gilded sticks are

A DAINTY FAN.

beautifully carved, the handle being ornamented with beads and finished by small white silk tassels. The price is a mere trifle—$50!

Peaches Marked with Monograms.

At a large dinner party given in London recently the peaches placed on the table bore the monogram of their owner traced distinctly in the velvety bloom. Letters were cut from paper and pasted on the peaches while growing. When the fruit was ripe, on removing this the letters were found picked out in most delicate green, the rest of the fruit being rosy and deep-hued.

GOWNS WORN EARLY IN THE CENTURY.

Compared with Fashions of Today They Make an Interesting Study.

Now that the spring gown may be fairly considered on the tapis, it is rather interesting to compare existing modes with those that

OUT OF DOORS DRESS, 1810.

prevailed in the early part of the nineteenth century and toward which fashion seems to be turning a wistful eye.

As far back as 1810 the short waists were in vogue, but then the skirt and bodice were cut in one, with only a few adapting seams under the arm and elsewhere in the bodice. It was then desirable that the gown should adhere to the figure as closely as possible, and the belles of the period even damped their undergarments the better to effect this purpose. The bodices were cut square, the sleeves came to the wrist and were close fitting on the shoulders, the skirts were long and wrapped around the figure, indicating but little underclothing. Close-fitting strungless bonnets covered the head, with long, drooping ostrich feathers. There were few frills and furbelows, and the trimming consisted mostly of brsidmgs carried in a double row down the front and round the skirt.

Cloaks of three-quarter length, bordered and lined with ermine, found general favor, and the hair was dressed in prim curls falling on either side of the face, having a coil or chignon at the back. Occasionally it was

WORN EARLY IN THE CENTURY.

combed to the top of the head, and there formed into a twist.

An important item in which the dress of that day and ours differs is the evening headdresses. Elderly matrons favored the Spanish hat—a large coif which left but little of the hair visible, and was pretty well covered with ostrich tips that curled toward the face. Enormously long earrings hung beneath these.

The low-necked gowns often worn in daytime necessitated pelerines, made of white satin with swansdown, and the variety of sleeves and epaulets was almost as great as in our day.

WAS A WELL-DRESSED SMALL BOY.

His Attire Would Repay the Earnest Study of the Average Mother.

A good-looking small boy, whose clothes were eminently worthy of notice, sauntered into a Lenten concert with his mother the other day. They consisted of a pair of knickerbockers made of a fawn-colored velveteen corduroy, worn with an open coat fastening

A LITTLE BOY'S SUIT.

round the hips with a leather belt, and displaying a full undershirt and turned down collar of soft white silk.

His hat, too, was a complete success. It was a Tam O'Shanter of fawn cloth with an aggressive-looking quill at one side.

Mothers of little boys should copy. As a rule, in the transitory period between the petticoat and the trousers, they take infinite trouble to show them at their greatest disadvantage. They either load them with velvets and lace ruffles until they look like mountebanks or garb them severely in tweed cut upon the most conscientiously masculine lines, which gives them a dwarfish appearance.

Eleanora Duse's Superstitions.

Eleanora Duse is absurdly superstitious, and in the most unexpected ways. A stage carpenter at the Fifth Avenue Theater relates this incident. Just before an evening performance he completed some bit of work and threw himself down to rest for a moment upon one of the stage properties, a couch made of soap boxes and covered with a buffalo robe. Immediately all of Duse's support flew at him, chattering in wild excitement and unintelligible Italian. Finally the stage manager spied him and pounced upon him. "You must get off that," he said. "If Signora Duse saw you she wouldn't let the curtain go up. She thinks it is a bad omen to have any one except herself rest upon that seat."—*New York Times.*

Gracious Act of a Queen.

Two American girls who spent last summer in Spain recall an accidental encounter with the Regent Christina at the watering place St. Sebastian. They had stopped in the path winding up a hill to discuss the feasibility of pursuing it further when her Majesty turned the corner and came into view, accompanied by the little King and his two nurses brave in red frocks and velvet aprons. Evidently anxious to display her English as well as to do a favor, she said in passing in a sweet, pleasant voice: "This path goes till the top. But it is bad."—*New York Times.*

Wanted a Book on Courting.

The requests made to editors are curious at times. One of the frankest ever made public was addressed to the *Scotsman* recently, the envelope bearing a request that the letter should be handed to any bookseller in Edinburg. The letter ran: "The kind of book that I want is a Courting book —a book that will tell me how to talk to the lass that I love, a book that will tell me the words to say to her and the words to ask her when i be courting her is the sort of book that I want. No matter how few or how little the words may be."

Removed Platters Gracefully.

One of the older teachers at Mount Holyoke College remembers Miss Mary Wilkins, who was among the pupils for a year when she first came, says the New York *Times*. "I can't recall much about her," she said, in answer to eager questioning from some of the undergraduates. "She sat at my table, and it was her work as a freshman to remove the platters before dessert. She was very handy about that." "Think," says the girl who tells this story, "of Miss Wilkins borne in mind for nearly twenty years only for her handy way of raking a platter off the table."

DICTATED BY FASHION

DRESSES THAT THE SPRING GIRL IS ABOUT TO ADOPT.

They Have Sloping Shoulders and Full Skirts More Trimmed Than They Have Been for a Long Time—The Tailor-Made Gown Has Soared Beyond the Reach of the Average Woman Who Contents Herself with Less Severe Styles—Shot and Shaded Effects in Silk Are Popular.

The time draws near for the appearance of the Easter gown, and women who have been cultivating wrinkles in their struggle with its intricacies are almost ready to draw a long sigh of relief and smooth out their brows.

Whatever other novel features the great spring clothes pageant may present there are two that will certainly confront spectators. Shoulders will be broad, skirts so full as to suggest crinoline, and more trimmed than they have been for several years.

The knell of the tailor-made gown has been

sounded. When it passed out of the reach of the woman of small means its doom was sealed. It no longer figures at dressy functions as it did in the days of its early popularity, but is worn only for shopping, church, and traveling. Hence it is only the elegant woman who wears it—the woman who can spend a hundred dollars on rough tweed and still smile.

Serges are, however, made up by dressmakers on tailor models with pleasing results. A gray-blue cloth, showing a tiny dot of red, is a suitable and pleasing color for spring, and

is made up without a vestige of trimming except rows of carefully executed machine stitching. The single-breasted cutaway coat shows a line of the vest which may be of red vesting or white pique. The collar and link cuffs, as well as the white ties, are copied from the modes followed by men.

Another idea for the simple gown, without which no wardrobe may be accounted complete, shows a plain gored skirt of mixed tweed, in tan, with all sorts of unexpected colors manifesting themselves in unexpected places. A full bodice of tartan or of the seeded taffetas with changeable luster is worn under a buttoned zouave of tweed with a wired shoulder frill lined with the silk and edged with lines of tartan cloth. A twist of silk and cord edges the skirt at the top, and a folded "stock" collar of silk finishes the neck.

Some of the new spring materials for dresses are pretty and are mostly in old-time shot or shaded colors. Every material from serges to silken crêpon is worn in this manner. A great many sprigged and speckled stuffs will be adopted at least, so some of the leading houses state, and, as far as they are able to anticipate and discount general taste, it is probable that they will. Mousselines de laines, woven with silk and wool, and silken grenadines scattered with tiny flowerets will be among the favorite materials for warmer days.

For dressy gowns of silk and wool mixtures, corded silk, plain satin, and all the curiously seeded and flecked silks are used in combination. One gown stands out in distinction from the rest in that it has full drooping revers of satin like the sleeves, which do not cross the shoulder in the ubiquitous cape. The back of this waist is made with the fullness plaited down at one bottom in two-stitched plaits on either side. None of the satin shows except in the collar.

Rather an unusual costume that will be worn Easter morning if the sun be graciously pleased to shine is of gray shot silk, trimmed with narrow bands of jet. Round the hem of the skirt there is a narrow frill of the material, surmounted by three rows of jet, set very wide apart. The bodice is arranged with two

sloping pelerines, or shoulder capes, and a deep turn-down collar, all of them being edged with a jet.

A striking gown for a tall, dark girl is made of a fascinating silk and wool material, with shot flecks of Chartreuse green and heliotrope on a ground of pale biscuit color. The skirt is trimmed with a deep flounce of the material, lined with heliotrope silk. The bodice is arranged with a smocked vest of heliotrope silk, and a pretty zouave cut in two sharp points, lined with heliotrope silk, and so contrived that it can be worn either open or closed. The lower sleeves are of silk, the huge shoulder puffs being of the fancy material.

Bedroom Lamps.

Some attractive bedroom lamps have handles by which they may be carried. One is of Dresden china with its small, curved bowl standing upon three legs, and has a twisted handle. Another is square in shape and has its handles aggressively angular. All are shaded by voluminous ruffles in the palest, slumber-inducing colors.

WORK OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN.

Clever Portraits of Children Made by the Marchioness of Granby.

In these days of women's activity the English gentlewoman, who from the conditions that surround her birth might be supposed to

LORD HADDON.

be foreordained to inertia, is by no means the last to display a desire to do good work.

Perhaps in her especial field no one has achieved greater success than the Marchioness of Granby, whose pencil drawings have become a feature of the annual exhibitions at most of the London galleries.

In her clever portraits of children Lady Granby is particularly happy, catching the very spirit of childhood in, as well as making excellent likenesses of, her subjects.

Two portraits at which fashionable London is now gazing at the Grafton Galleries are those of Lord Haddon and Lady Marjorie

LADY MARJORIE MANNERS.

Manners. The drawings are remarkable for that graceful, delicate refinement which always characterizes the artist's work.

IT WAS ONLY A WIRE HAIRPIN.

But It May Have Caused the Awakening from Love's Young Dream.

They came into church together with a certain serious happiness and saintly joy on their faces that would have revealed to the blindest their intention to go to church together all the days of their life. They sat down in the corner of a pew with an air of making a solitude for themselves that was very entertaining to the onlookers. Then he took off his overcoat and she unbuttoned her coat, and they settled themselves to the serious business of finding the places in prayer-books and hymnals.

It was after they had confessed their various shortcomings in the delightfully general way that covers all sins in "those things which we ought not to have done," that she decided to take off her coat, says the New York *World*. It was a pretty one of dark brown with a remarkable shoulder cape and a lining of brilliant silk. She threw it over the back of the pew with the careless unconcern of the woman who knows that her lining and her tailor's mark are eminently correct.

But she had forgotten one thing. She had overlooked the fact that she had fastened on a loose button of that coat by sticking the prongs of a wire hairpin through it, and that the hairpin was twisted with marvelous distinctness against the silk lining.

When he turned at the close of the service to help her put on her coat he saw the awful evidence of her untidiness. He was likewise conscious that the people in the pew behind had seen it during the entire service. The look of joy faded from his face.

"Therese," he said, when they reached the portal, "may I request you to sew on the button of your coat before night?"

And from Therese's look as she turned upon him to reply it was doubtful whether they would go to church together for the remainder of their days.

Correct Speech Is Rarely Heard.

How shockingly our beautiful language is maltreated, even by those who ought to know better. And, by the way, why does it never occur to the nouveaux riches to study English instead of attempting to acquire French, as they invariably do? or to devote a little time to the rudiments of grammar before joining Shakspeare classes and Browning societies? A resident of Commonwealth avenue was asked by an acquaintance how she liked the teacher or leader of the Shakspeare class, and replied: "O, very much. He don't put on no airs!" She was at the time a member of a class for the study of French, and remarked, in discussing the teacher: "She ain't got no kind of style, but she's real nice." There are errors, however, that are fallen into as frequently by the educated as by the ignorant. It is safe to say that nine people in ten in using the expression "wile away the time" for instance spell and pronounce it "while away," etc. An instant's thought is sufficient to convince one that "wile" is the word, yet how few give that instant. And it is a singular fact that absolute correctness of speech is scarcely heard that it is in danger of being mistaken for affectation when it is met.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Chronicled in a Woman's Album.

Pierre Loti's likes and dislikes were chronicled by him lately in a lady's album. His favorite color is "changing mother of pearl," his favorite perfume the wild "pinks of the dunes," his favorite animal "the cat," his favorite color for eyes and hair "it has often changed; it depends upon whom I care for." In answer to the question, "Which is the vice you most detest, and why?" he writes: "None. I have immense pity for them all." His favorite occupation is "to wander about in the open air in the East," his favorite pursuit, "riding or gymnastics." His ideal of earthly happiness is "to be handsome, young, agile, and strong"; the pleasantest time of day, "the evening on shore or very early morning at sea," the country to live in, "India, Persia, or Mohammedan country"; his favorite nation, "the Arabs, because of their tranquillity." As to his hero of history he writes: "I know so little of history." As to his hero of fiction: "I have no interest in any." As to his favorite writer: "I do not read."

Nature and Art in Greek Statues.

Archæologists have observed that in Greek statues the male eye is strongly arched, while the female eye has rather a flattened surface; and referring to accounts by the older anatomists who have affirmed such a difference to exist, they have seen in this a fresh proof of the exact observation of nature by the ancient Greeks. The rule is not without exceptions, for the cornea in the Zeus of Otricoli has quite a flat form. Her r Greef recently set himself (Archiv fur Anat.) to inquire whether such a sexual difference actually exists, and from individual measurement of the radius of the cornea in the horizontal meridian, he gets an average of 7.83 mm. for men and 7.82 mm. for women (Donders gives 7.853 and 7.790), so the difference is so small as to be imperceptible to the naked eye. Measurement of other dimensions gave but minute differences also. The author concludes that the Greeks (from artistic motives) did not in this case follow nature.—*Nature.*

What Women Have Gained.

Mrs. Lucy Stone, in enumerating at a woman's club the gains she had herself seen accomplished, mentioned the right to free speech, the right to education, the right to all occupations and professions, and a very great amelioration in the laws. She contrasted the old time, when an irate man at a Massachusetts town meeting had said: "The public money to educate she! Never!" with the present, when the great universities of Chicago, Yale, and Johns Hopkins are opened to women, besides their own schools and colleges.

Had Urgent Need for Money.

A washerwoman sent lately for moneys due her with this explanation, delivered by a glib little girl: "Mamma says she hopes it won't put you out, but she hasn't got a cent in the house and she must have her bangs cut."

Feminine Undertakers.

There are about 300 women undertakers in the United States.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

Mother and Son.

In pain and joy she brought him life,
Her strength to make him strong she spent;
In her one child was centered every hope,
In living but for him she found content.
Her greatest grief—she could not bear his ill.
At night she woke to listen for his breath.

To heedless, wayward manhood scarcely grown,
In pain and shame he brought her—death.
—*David Riddle Williams in Indianapolis Journal.*

James Whitcomb Riley.

No brazen singer of Olympic themes
Or Persian feasts art thou. But thou hast sung
Of nearer nature in a tender tongue
That all may understand. To me, it seems
Some angel, wandering by the reedy stream's
Soft summer bank, from where thou carelest stood
Thy boyish music, on its sweetness hung
Tranced and charmed; and when at last the dream's
Clear strain was broken, then the angel said:
Lo, thou shalt be the harper of the heart!
The fields grow fresher for thy fairy rhymes;
Thy verse smell sweet, and blossom, till—reread—
Men shall relive their boyhood; youth shall stand
Across the threshold of dividing time.
—*Charles Gordon Rogers.*

Back to His First Love.

AN INAUGURAL ODE.

He went to the Capital City,
In the midst of the bustle and din,
To see how a great and grand Federal State
Doth usher a new ruler in.

And he gazed on the backs of the people,
And he heard the loud trumpet's blare;
And his feet marked time to the merry chime
Of the good old church bells there.

And he paid ten dollars a minute
For the fun of a knocking about,
For the fun of a mauling and hauling,
For the fun of a deafening shout.

But he saw not the man elected,
He heard not the great man's speech,
He saw no parade, though for seats he had paid
For the crowd kept them out of his reach.

And when he returned to his homestead
His clothing was tattered and torn,
And down in his soul was a surplus of dole
Mixed in with a leaven of scorn.

And he said, with a sigh that was tearful
And a face that was dreadful to see:
"Despite the hard seats and the acrobat's feats,
Despite the bad jokes and the commonplace folks,
Despite the mock freak and the lemonade leak,
The circus of old suits me!"
—*Harper's Bazar.*

Somewhere Between.

Between the daybreak and the sun,
Between what's doing and undone,
'Twixt what is lost and what is won
The span of life we see:
Between the thinking and the deed,
Between the asking and the need,
'Twixt those who follow and those who lead,
I find myself and thee.

Between our hope which shines afar
Against life's sky like some bright star,
And fate's most stern, relentless bar,
All joys and woes exist:
So, if our lives, which seem so bright,
Should be obscured by some dark night,
Remember there's a brighter light
No darkness can resist.
—*Bruce Waitney in the New York Sun.*

My Sweethearts Three.

I have read of men who were sorely vexed,
Their spirits troubled, their souls perplexed,
For to too many lovers they were annexed,
And this gave them a deal of trouble.

Again some men, not a few, I have known,
Who pined and fretted with sigh and groan
Because, because they were all alone,
And had no sweet feminine double.

The latter I pity, at the former I smile,
For, while they are moaning, I dull time beguile,
Jogging along through life, mile after mile,
Happy, bound with a triple tether.

One is a jolly, a winsome sprite,
One a darling, and unsurpassed quite,
The third is a jewel, the brightest bright,
We're a happy quartet together.

Never an accent of jealous strife
Nor clashing preferment disturbs our life,
For these are my daughters and dear, good wife,
My unanimous sweethearts three.
—*James Boardman Cable in the New Orleans Picayune.*

Richard Realf's Swan Song.

[*Written just before the poet took his life.*]

"De mortuis nil nisi bonum." When
For me the end has come and I am dead,
And little, voluble, chattering daws of men
Peck at me curiously, let it be said
By some one brave enough to speak the truth—
Here lies a great soul killed by cruel woes;
Down all the balmy days of his fresh youth
To his bleak, desolate noon, with sweet and song,
And speech that rushed up hotly from the heart,
He wrought for liberty, till his own wound,
(He had been stabbed) concealed with painful art
Through wasting years, mastered him and he swooned,
And sank there where you see him lying now
With that word "Failure" written on his brow!

But say that he succeeded. If he missed
World's honors and world's plaudits and the wage
Of the world's deft lackeys, still his lips were kissed
Daily by those high angels who assuage
The thirstings of the poets—for he was
Born unto singing, and the burden lay
Mightily on him, and he moaned because
He could not rightly utter to this day
What God taught in the night. Sometimes, nathless,
Power fell upon him, and bright tongues of flame,
And blessings reached him from poor souls in stress;
And benedictions from black pits of shame;
And little children's love: and old men's prayers;
And a Great Hand that led him unawares.

So he died rich. And if his eyes were blurred
With thick films—silence! He is in the grave.
Greatly he suffered; greatly, too, he erred;
Yet broke his heart in trying to be brave.
Nor did he wait till freedom had become
The popular shibboleth of courtiers' lips;
But smote for her when God himself seemed dumb,
And all his arching skies were in eclipse.
He was a-weary, but he fought his fight
And stood for simple manhood, and was loyal
To see the august broadening of the light.
And new earths heaving heaven-ward from the void.
He loved his fellows, and their love was sweet—
Plant daisies at his head and at his feet.
—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Until Death.

Make me no vows of constancy, my friend,
To love me, though I die, the whole life long.
And love no other till thy days shall end—
Nay, it were rash and wrong.

It would not make me sleep more peacefully
That thou wert wasting all thy life in woe
For my poor sake. What love thou hast for me
Bestow it ere I go.

Carve not upon a stone when I am dead
The praises which remorseful mourners give
To women's graves—a tardy recompense—
But speak them while I live.

Heap not the heavy marble on my head
To shut away the sunshine and the dew;
Let small blooms grow there, and let grass wave,
And raindrops filter through.

Thou wilt meet many fairer and more rare
Than I; but, trust me, thou canst never find
One who will love and serve thee night and day
With a more single mind.

Forget me when I die! The violets
Above my rest will blossom just as blue
Nor miss thy tears—e'en Nature's self forgets—
But while I live be true!
—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

The Boon.

The sheikh had wandered many a lonely day
Along the grim and parching desert way.

His Nedjid steed, at once his stay and pride
Beneath the burning sky had failed and died.

And now the master struggled on and on
With but a scanty cress to lean upon.

One morn it chanced the well-nigh famished man
Strayed on the pathway of a caravan

That late had passed, and scanned with fervid gaze
The brown plain, fervid 'neath the noonday blaze,

Thinking from some o'erburdened camel's past
A fallen boon might lie beside the track.

As ranged his eye along the barren land
He saw a sack half buried in the sand.

He darted, seized, and in his frenzied haste
Scattered its precious contents on the waste;

Not dates, nor grain, but, strown in shameful whorls,
Mocking his vision—iridescent pearls!
—*Clinton Scollard.*

Inarticulate.

To me the warmest words seem cold and weak;
So far below my thought the phrases fail—
Take this mute song from lips love hath made dumb,
That telleth naught because thou knowest all!
—*Frank Preston Smart in Indianapolis Journal.*